INSURANCE
No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 years. 15

REGD. NO. B 1063.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929. 16

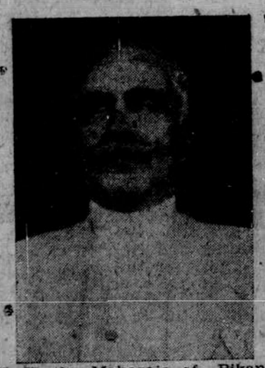
* OF THE * BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 156— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MEMBERS OF THE INDIAN STATES' DELEGATION.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan of Bikaner.

Bahadur Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda.



H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner.

H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala

Col. K. N. Haksar.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, Dewan of Bhavnagar.

COAL CLOUDS THREATEN CRISIS IN BRITAIN

—:o:—

Owners Threat To Workers

GOVT. DETERMINED TO INTERVENE IN DISPUTE

LONDON, July 3.

The Government have decided legislatively to intervene in dispute between the coal-owners and the miners over the working hours and wage rates which has threatened to lead to serious industrial crisis.

The Present Act lapsing on 31st July provides for 7-1|2 hour day. Negotiations between two parties in which Government had taken hand have proved abortive.

The Attorney-General to-day introduced a Bill in the Commons providing for 7-1|2 hour day for the next twelve month with the maintenance of existing wage rates. The Bill passed the first reading.

COAL-OWNERS' THREAT.

The coal-owners have addressed a letter to the miners declaring their intention to oppose in every way possible the Government's Bill to continue the expiring Act providing for 7-1|2 hour working day and the maintenance of existing wage rates.—Reuter.

FAILURE TO REACH AGREEMENT.

LONDON, July 2.

Notwithstanding certain concessions by owners in connection with the negotiations, which may mean peace or war throughout British coalfields, it was stated, tonight, that the two sides had failed to reach agreement. This decision was conveyed to the Prime Minister who told the Miners' Executive that there was now no other course for Government but to proceed with legislation. The legislation is expected to provide for continuation of the seven-and a-half-hour day at the existing wages. Unless the legislation is passed, a seven-and-a-half-hour day automatically comes into force on July 8, bringing reduction of wages and the closing of a number of pits.—Reuter.

STATES PEOPLES & ROUND TABLE

Leaders See Mahatmaji At Borsad

BORSAD, July 3.

Professor G.R. Abhyankar, Secretary, Indian States' People's Conference, accompanied by Mr. A.V. Thakkar, Vice-President arrived here to-day and had a prolonged conversation with Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the general problems of Indian States and the intended deputation to England on behalf of the States' people.—A.P.

Address To Mahatma & Bhopal?

It is understood that there is a move in the Bombay Municipal Corporation to present a farewell address to Mahatma Gandhi and His Highness the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes on the eve of their departure to London to attend the R. T. C. Also, that a reception will be held in honour of all the delegates to the Round Table Conference.

TORY DEFEAT OVER FINANCE BILL.

LONDON, July 3.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Finance Bill. The Conservative amendment for the rejection of the Bill was defeated by 74 votes to 222.—Reuter.

NAGPUR PICKETS SENTENCED

Bail Application Refused

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, July 3.

Mr. Abhimanyu and five others who had been arrested under Section 147, while picketing foreign cloth shops in Itwari were recently convicted to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. The bail application filed on their behalf by Mr. Vaidya was rejected by the District and Sessions Judge. An appeal against the conviction was filed yesterday by Mr. Herlekar and the same will come up for hearing shortly.

NO BAIL FOR CONGRESS SECRETARY.

Sessions Judge To Be Appealed To

NAGPUR, July 3.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, argued the bail application in the sedition case against S. T. Dharmadhikari, General Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee.

The bail application has been rejected by the trial Magistrate, Betul.

It is probable that the Sessions Judge, Hoshangabad, will be moved in this matter.—A. P.

RETRENCHMENT AXE

5 Per Cent Cut For Lower Grades

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, July 3.

I understand that the Bombay Retrenchment Committee has recommended a cut of only 5 per cent in the salaries of Government servants getting Rs. 500 and less.

The cut of 12-1|2 per cent applies to those drawing salaries above Rs. 500.

BOMBS AT PESHAWAR

Officials Want Frontier Regulations

PESHAWAR, July 3.

Bannu Police made a smart arrest to-day of Khattak, resident of Kohat while passing through Bannu Bazar and recovered two country-made bombs contained in two bottles. Examination of the bottles revealed the presence of black-powder and dynamite in them.

FRONTIER COMMITTEE.

Two witnesses were examined by the Frontier Regulations Committee to-day. Captain Mallam, Census Superintendent, justified the retention of the Regulations which were necessitated by the temperament and social customs of the Pathans and their proximity to the order.

Mr. Khushalkhan of Mardan, the second witness, disagreed with the evidence of Captain Mallam and suggested the total repeal of the F. C. R.—A. P.

MURDER CHARGE AGAINST POLICE MEN

Alleged Thief Beaten To Death ?

AMRITSAR, July 3.

Sardar Indersingh, sub-Inspector of Police (Special staff for the detection of crime) and Partapsingh Hukumsingh and Lalchand, police constables, have been arrested on a charge under Section 302 I.P.C. for alleged murder of one Dalip Singh, resident of Vanieke, in Amritsar District, who was recently arrested on a charge of theft and was handed over to the special staff for investigation of the case. During the investigation, his condition appears to have become grave. He was removed to the Civil Hospital where he died two days ago. His relatives complained to the local authorities that the death of Dalipsingh was caused by beating and two Magistrates were deputed to enquire into the matter. The Civil Surgeon has also reported that there were injuries on the person of the deceased and his death was due to rough handling. Local authorities have sanctioned the prosecution of these police officials.—A. P.

Fulchand's Reply To Morvi Ruler

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE

(From A Correspondent.)

VANKANER, July 3.

Volunteers arrested yesterday at Morvi were taken to stables and it is alleged beaten during the night and signatures taken forcibly on an unknown statement.

PEOPLE NOT ALLOWED TO GIVE FOOD.

It is authoritatively learnt that 36 volunteers are kept at Venasar on a deserted coast. People who went to supply food were disallowed by the police.

MAHARAJAH SEES SJT. FULCHAND?

It is reported that the Maharaja called Sjt. Fulchand Shah at midnight and asked him whether he wanted his throne. Sjt. Fulchand, it is said, replied that his fight was not for dethronement of the ruler but for doing Congress work without hindrance and thus to increase the prestig of the State and its ruler.

AGRARIAN UNREST IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, July 3.

Proceedings have already been started against about 700 persons under Section 107 Cr. P. C. A large number of arrests are being made every day. Swami Gautam, Member of the Lucknow District Congress, Committee, Pandit Lakshmi Chand, a prominent Congress worker and Thakur Mannhay Singh, a Zemindar, have been arrested at Mal under Section 107 Cr. P. C. in connection with agrarian trouble in Lucknow District.—A. P.

B. P. C. C Elections Declared Valid

—:o:—

INQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT OUT

The report of the Election Disputes Committee appointed by the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was submitted to the Council at its meeting held on Friday evening. The Committee consisted of Sjts. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi and B. G. Kher. The Committee took exactly a month to examine the evidence that came from various witnesses.

ELECTIONS HELD VALID.

The report submitted is a very lengthy document covering about 60 type-written foolscap sheets and the Committee has come to an unanimous decision that the elections in all seven Wards were in order and they should be declared as valid.

It is understood that the Council adopted the report and held all the elections valid.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS.

The following is the brief summary of the findings prepared by the General Secretaries for presentation to the Council.

Out of the seven Wards, there were no complaints from "A" and "D" Wards. Therefore, the Committee had to go into the complaints of only 5 Wards.

"B" (MANDVI) WARD.

The Committee holds that there were certain imperfections in the Roll but the Committee does not believe that candidates and voters were unable to get inspection and copies of the Roll.

The Committee is of opinion that the Polling Staff did not show any partiality towards any candidate.

As regards the alleged suspension of the polling, the Committee holds that the issue of voting papers was adjourned for some time owing to confusion.

The secrecy of the ballot was not broken.

Considerable inconvenience was caused to the voters and some voters left without voting but this has not materially affected the election.

We recommend to the Council that the election be confirmed.

"C" (BHULESHWAR) WARD.

Although there were some complaints in the beginning, they were subsequently withdrawn, thus leaving the elections, as already declared, undisturbed. We have not deemed it necessary to make any recommendations with regard to this Ward.

"E" (BYCULLA) WARD.

The Committee holds that Mr. Meherally's complaint regarding the "E" Ward election is out of order as Mr. Meherally is not a voter of "E" Ward.

On the point whether the appointment of scrutineers and other officers was necessary, even if the election was not contested, the Committee holds that in the event of there being no contest or election, as in the present case, the appointment of scrutineers is not necessary and, therefore, even on the merits, Mr. Meherally's complaint fails. This expression of opinion is submitted with a view to enable the Council to refer to it if the question is subsequently raised. The uncontested election in the "E" Ward be declared valid.

"F" WARD.

The Committee holds that the Polling was adjourned only for a time and not closed for the day.

The Polling Officers were compelled to suspend the polling as, in the circumstances, it was impossible to proceed with it for some time. The Polling Officers had, in the circumstances that had arisen, the right to suspend polling and also to resume it when the situation improved.

We do not believe that as the result of this suspension, any voter was prevented from exercising his franchise. The suspension was the result of the misconduct of certain disaffected voters and candidates and not due to inadequacy of arrangements or rush of voters.

The Committee does not think that the suspension materially affected the result of the election.

Having thus decided against the petitioners on all the issues framed, the Committee holds that the elections should not be set aside and the 9 candidates out of 28 competitors who have secured the highest number of votes should be declared duly elected.

"G" (DADAR) WARD.

The same as the "C" Ward.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 3.

Previous Closing Rate	10.19
To-day's Opening Rate	10.36
Difference	plus .17
To-day's Closing Rate	10.51
Difference	plus .32

Broach Expectations:—
July-August Rs. 190.
April-May Rs. 208

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 3.

Previous Closing Rate	5.42
To-day's Opening Rate	5.40
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	5.50
Difference	plus .08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 3.

Silver Ready	13 3/4
Higher	3/16
Silver Forward	13 3/4
Higher	3/16

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 3.

1st Settlement	45	2	0
2nd Settlement	44	15	0

Danger Signals On Indian Railways

—:o:—

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS THROWN ON THE STREET

Demand For Conciliation Board Turned Down By "Bosses"

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S REJOINDER TO AUTHORITIES

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in the course of a rejoinder to the Railway Board's communique states:

The Railway Board's Communique of the 1st instant with reference to the proceedings of the meeting of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation does not bring out all the relevant facts about the serious situation that has arisen on the Railways.

As will be seen from the resolution of the Special Convention the real trouble began with refusal by the Railway Board to receive the deputation of the Federation, to discuss the proposed retrenchment as soon as the whole scheme about it was ready in March last. Had they received the said deputation the workers' point of view, together with their alternatives proposals for meeting the financial situation, would have been before them at the time when they actually proceeded with their so-called economic campaign. As it was, the Federation remained in dark.

THOUSANDS OF WORKERS THROWN ON STREET.

Meanwhile hundreds and thousands of workers began to be sacked on the various Railways and it became absolutely difficult for the Federation to grapple with the situation. The workers nautrally became restive. Under these circumstances the only alternative left for the Federation was to apply for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation to the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour. The Federation requested the Railway Board to join them in their application; but as they refused to do so the Federation had to apply alone.

APPEAL FOR BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

Th Department of Industries and Labour is under the Trade Dispute Act in the position of a judicial authority when an application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation is made to it. It has to consider whether in the light of the situation then prevailing it would or would not appoint a Board. This the Department failed to do.

ABUSE OF LANGUAGE.

The Railway Board has stigmatised the statment of the Federation that the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation was rejected, as an abuse of langue. But in its reply dated 26th April the Department of Industries and Labour has stated as follows:—

"The Government of India regret that they are unable to accede to the request for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation. I leave it to the public to judge who is right and who is wrong.

The fact that the Railway Board have undertaken the defence of the Department of Industries and Labour is significant and proves beyond reasonable doubt that the two departments

(Continued on Page 7)

GENERAL STRIKE ON RAILWAYS IMMINENT

LAHORE, July 3.

About eight thousand workers of the North Western Railway held a meeting yesterday and discussed the present position. Speeches were delivered declaring that if workers' demand was not heeded a general strike was imminent. Among those who spoke were Doctor Shuja and Diwan Chamanlal.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be put for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A B. Com. Salary Rs. 50/60 according to qualification. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 1038. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5362

WANTED—An experienced and able SALESMAN for Chemicals and Allied Products. Attractive salary offered to really competent man. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 1041, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2248

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Loco stores clerks. Mechanical Engineers, Boilermakers, Chargemen, Cashiers and Springsmiths. And for Bombay competent Stenographers, Accountants knowing correspondence and typing, and Indent Clerks. Apply in person with original certificates to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Manzil, Chira Bazar, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
A R 5383

WANTED—AGENCY ORGANISERS to organise Agencies for "SWARAJYA BONDS" in Goa, Maharashtra, Central Provinces, Gujrat, Kathiawar, Central India, Rajputana, U. P. and Punjab, on a monthly salary of Rs. 125/- with Railway Fare plus commission. Those who can furnish with cash security of Rs. 500/- should apply. WORKERS AND PEASANTS, 76/80, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5382

WANTED by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, a DESIGNER for designing coloured and printed Indian piece-goods in Silk, Cotton and Wool. Only men and women with practical experience of designing cloth need apply. Apply to DIRECTOR GENERAL Commerce and Industries, Hyderabad, Deccan, by 8th July, 1931, stating terms and previous experience.
A 3135

WANTED—Candidates for Sub-Engineer, Overseer and A. M. I. E. Classes, through Correspondence as well as Regular College Classes Apply for Prospectus to:—S. A. Haidar, B.Sc., Engineering (Hons.) Glasgow, Manager, Hewett, 60 Ct. Engineering College, Lucknow.
A 2708

WANTED
for INDIA EQUITABLE
Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—
To THE SECRETARY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—AN experienced Rapid and Accurate STENO-TYPIST from August, Madrassee preferred. Pay Rs. 40, time 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Apply Box No. 1037, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5356

WANTED—CLERKS. OVERSEERS. DOCTORS, ENGINEERS, LAW GRADUATES and MANAGERS, to consult with KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Delhi.
A R 5375

WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS. Pay Rs. 30 plus commission. Medicine business. Cash security Rs. 500, NILANI PHARMACAL CO., Tribhuvan Road, Bombay 4.
A R 5377

WANTED—An experienced and careful CHAUFFEUR. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per month. Apply with full particulars together with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, "The Retreat," Shahibag, Ahmedabad.
A R 5369

WANTED—Businessmen, Doctors, Lady Doctors, Midwives, Nurses, Educated Unemployed, all communities, both sexes, all desiring full or extra earning, highly profitable proposals including service, seize unique opportunity. Apply sharp, "SERVICE", Bombay 7.
A R 5381

WANTED—40 MATRICULATES for Training as Station Masters and Signallers for appointment on Railways. Apply for Prospectus with two anna stamps to the PRINCIPAL, Imperial Telegraph Institution, AGRA.
A R 4326

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER with workshop experience for a Mill in Bombay. Apply with testimonials, stating terms, age, experience and technical education if any to Box No. 1044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3255

WANTED—An experienced and hardworking ELECTRICIAN, holding first class wireman's certificate. Previous experience of motors, pumps, etc., essential. Salary Rs. 60-2-74, with free quarters. Apply with full particulars enclosing copies of testimonials to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., Motilal Hirabhai Market, Railwaypura P. O. Ahmedabad.
A R 5368

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD. 98/5, Clive Street, CALCUTTA WANTED—RELIABLE SUPERVISORS with a pay of Rs. 100, per month to secure members for Insurance with a small fee of Rs. 5 only. No medical examination, no age proof, no regular premium. Supervisors will get hereditary renewal and special bonus with commission in addition to pay and their lives will be insured free of any cost. For particulars apply to Manager.
A F. S.

Situations Wanted

HINDI knowing UNDERGRADUATE requires TUITION of Matric Students, specially in Mathematics and Science. Apply Box No. 1042. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5371

A GENERAL CLERK, knowing shorthand, typing with six months' office experience available after 10th. Will go anywhere even abroad. Box No. 1043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5372

A WEAVING MASTER thoroughly competent, having six years' Lancashire Mill experience and nine years' Indian experience in best Cotton Mills holding high qualifications, is free for immediate engagement. Write for further information to Box No. 1040, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5364

GUJARATI YOUTH SHREWD BUSINESSMAN, thorough in Imports, Specially Textiles and Sundries, Travelled Punjab, U. P., desires JOB. Good Salesman, Correspondent, Typist, etc. Best references. Apply Box No. 1006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R 5370

Books & Stamps.

JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION BY E. P. MENON, M. A., former Editor, "Hindustan Times" "Indian Daily Mail," etc. Gives full information on all points. For copies (Re. 1). Apply to AUTHOR, Nettur, Tellicherry, MALABAR.
L R 5347

Houses & Flats To Let

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) flats in Dharma-Nivas and Dharma-Kuti containing one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen at Reduce Rent ranging from Rs. 65 to Rs. 95. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or Tyabji House, Chowpatty Sea Face.
C 7000

FURNISHED BUNGALOWS at Panchghani and Lonavla each with four bed-rooms, hall and dining room, outhouses. Apply Mrs. BATLIVALA, Soparibag Rd., Parel.
N R5367

TO BE LET—Airy, Decent, and large first and third FLOORS in House No. 20, at Churchgate Street, Decent, and large second floor in House No. 42-44 at Custom House Road, and Ventilated and large office rooms in House No. 9-13-15 at Dalal Street. Apply personally KASAMALLY JAFFUR CASSUM, Estate Manager to Prince Aly S. Khan, Marina Mansion, Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay.
C R 5380

Property For Sale

AT THANA Small, decent, airy, one storyed BUNGALOW and a separate OUTHOUSE for Rs. 8,000/- only. BOON TO BUYERS. Write to Box No. 1045 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
N R 5379

Property Wanted

WANTED—PROPERTY up to 150,000 A.B.C. wards. Hindu, Parsi tenants preferred. State locality, house number, rent, etc. Apply Box No. 1036. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5355

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Taj Mahal Hotel Room No. 203. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner in your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P

NEW YORK COTTON, specialist Professor SHROFF gives daily correct American closing figure. Scheme to earn thousands explained, opposite "Pigeonstand," Mint Road.
P R5359

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—A Second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILER in good condition, pressure not less than 140 lbs. Write with full particulars to NEW RAMCHAND COTTON MILL CO., Hathras, U. P.
N 3220

Medical

CATARACT

SAFE, SURE and HARMLESS CURE without operation. No matter previous treatment fails, GUARANTEED CURE within a month. Very easy to use and observe rules. Free particulars on application. Apply:—TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P.O. Baghbazar, CALCUTTA.

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc., price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road. PERRY & CO., D. C. OOMRIGER, Crawford Market, AKBERALI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.
M 3140

Trade Announcement.

ESTATE CONTRACTS—Our firm undertakes to work on Commission basis as Estate Managers, rent collectors' building repairers, and carries on all the work relating to estates such as white-washing, oil painting, renewing, etc. As Bankers we advance loan on properties or other reliable security. For full particulars, please write to:—PURSHOTOMDAS MADHAVANI & CO., Petit Building, 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
T R5326

GRAMOPHONES, CAMERAS TYPEWRITERS, BINOCULARS, CLOCKS and WATCHES, etc., offered at moderate prices. Direct Importers:—TRICUMDAS & CO., Akbar Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
L R 5373

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M WS.

FRENCH MATRICULATION or CAMBRIDGE COURSE in ten months with guarantee even to beginners, address: DIGHE, J. K. Building, No. 4, Gamdevi.
E R 5377

FRENCH TUITION BUREAU teaches FRENCH to beginners, School and College Students. Fees reasonable. Admission limited. Apply soon C/o. "CHRONICLE."
E R 5236

JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, DELHI. —No residential institution can compete Jamia Millia in real education, sound training and simple living. Charges are extremely moderate. New Session begins on 1st of August. For prospectus apply to the REGISTRAR.
E 3231

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
4974

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Civil Engineering Courses through correspondence. ALL-INDIA ENGINEERING COLLEGE, (Government Registered.) Sukkur, Sind.
M 5179

Motors and Accessories

STANDARD MOTOR CAR to be SOLD, Model 1928-29. Apply to A. H. CHELALWALA, Dhobi Street, Null Bazar.
JA R5365

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Leather cushion SOFA and three CHAIRS Rs. 35/-: DRESSING TABLE Rs. 18/-; ROUND CENTRE TABLE, Rs. 12/ four DRAWER WRITING TABLE RS. 16/- etc. Ready-money Building, Apollo Bunder.
N R5366

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION FOR CONFERRING DEGREES. 16TH AUGUST 1931.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for conferring Degrees will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th August 1931. The 21st of July is the last day for the receipt of applications and fees for admission to Degrees on the occasion. Forms of application may be obtained free of charge from the Registrar's Office.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1931.
3251

G. D. A. RESULTS (1931).

SYDENHAM COLLEGE: 50 PER CENT. PASSES.

All the successful candidates from the College passed at the 1st attempt.

Special Classes for those joining late and others requiring additional help. Apply for admission to: the PRINCIPAL, 90, Hornby Road, BOMBAY 1.
3252

Public Notices

ANNUAL RE-REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 2626/M. V. of 1931.

OWNERS of Motor Vehicles, bearing Bombay registration numbers are informed that their registration certificates will expire on the 31st August next and require to be renewed. They may be handed in or sent to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, with the renewal fees from the 1st of July, 1931, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on week days except Saturday on which day they will be received between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

The Fees for the renewal of the certificates are as below:—

Rs. 8 for a motor cycle.

Rs. 32 for a motor vehicle of 2 tons and under in weight unladen, and

Rs. 64 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

The above fees will be charged if certificates are valid and presented at the Motor Vehicles Department on or before the date of expiry, viz. 31st August 1931. If presented after the 31st August 1931 the full registration fee will be charged as under:—

Rs. 10 for a motor cycle.

Rs. 40 for a motor vehicle of 2 tons and under in weight unladen, and

Rs. 80 for a heavy motor vehicle, i.e. one weighing over 2 tons in weight unladen.

REGISTRATION DISCS SHOULD NOT BE SENT.

Motor owners in the mofussil are advised that if possible, they should pay the amount of renewal fee into the nearest Government Treasury and forward the chalans passed by the Treasury officers to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, along with their registration certificates.

Those who cannot find it convenient to pay the renewal fee into a Treasury should send it to the Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, by Money Order, mentioning the correct number of the motor vehicle concerned in the money order coupon to avoid all possibilities of error.

Renewal fees Should Not Be Sent In Notes Or Coin and the Motor Vehicles Department will not be responsible for any such amounts even if sent in registered or insured letters.

Cheques forwarded in payment of the renewal fees should be made payable to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

The renewal fee or any part thereof should not be sent in postage stamps as such stamps will not be accepted by the Motor Vehicles Department.

Registration certificates of motor owners residing out of the City of Bombay will be sent after renewal to the District Superintendents of Police concerned for delivery. It is therefore essential that owners should intimate their correct addresses to the Superintendent of Police, Motor Vehicles Department, Bombay, when forwarding certificates for renewal.

(Sd.) G. S. WILSON,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th April, 1931.
3254

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT. VII OF 1913 AND OF THE PENINSULAR LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY, LIMITED. (In Liquidation.)

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are requested on or before the 15th day of July, 1931 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any) to the undersigned the Official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the official liquidator, are in person or by their attorneys to come and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts have been proved.

The 20th day of July, 1931, at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the said Official Liquidator is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

B. GUPTA, B.Sc., A.S.A.A. (London),
Incorporated Accountant, (London),
Official Liquidator.
Dated this 5th day of June 1931
Svarnasan,
Bankipore P.O. (Patna).
India.
3253

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the public of F and G Wards that work of taking the Annual Census of all children below 11 years of age, except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians in both the Wards, as required by the Education Department's Notification No. 236 of 28th September 1923, (Draft Rule No. 4 Clause IX) will commence from 3rd of August, 1931. The Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Bombay, for taking the necessary Annual Census is located in the Textile Institute Building, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, Bombay No. 12. The public is requested to co-operate with the Attendance Officer, and his staff.

A. R. DIMTIMKAR,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, BOMBAY.
The Schools Committee's Office
Bombay, Dated 2nd July, 1931.
3258

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for cleaning and stacking of ashes from ashpits, and other places where they have been dropped from engines, etc., on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, Broad Gauge sections, and Branches, and will be received in the Agent's office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday the 20th July, 1931.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, B. G. System, Chief Auditor's office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the Tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Curreney Notes should not be sent with the Tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.
Church Gate.
1st July, 1931.
3238

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the work of providing 6" cement concrete and kerbs along the new roads between Lady Jamshedji Road and Sorab Mill Lane, will be received upto 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc. will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per form, to anyone deputed to receive them, by the Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Works who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

AG. CITY ENGINEER.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1931.
3256

NOTICE

OFFERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the furniture belonging to Peninsular Locomotive Company, Ltd., in liquidation. They can be seen at Bombay by arrangement with Mr. Manu Subedar of Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay. A list will be supplied by the undersigned on request.

B. GUPTA,
B.Sc., A.S.A.A. (London),
Incorporated Accountant and Auditor (London), Official Liquidator of the Peninsular Locomotive Co., Ltd., in liquidation.
Svarnasan,
Bankipore, P. O. (Patna).
India.
3253

Legal Notices

NOTICE

To

The Creditors of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT.

The ADJOURNED MEETING of the Creditors of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat will be held at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 12th day of July, 1931, at the Pedhi of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat, Mumbadevi outside the Fort of Bombay.

Dated this 3rd day of July, 1931.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
3257

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS STATION (G.I.P. RAILWAY)

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd JULY, 1931, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Victoria Terminus Station of the G.I.P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods:—

Fancy brassware, glass bangles, leather goods, Brownie Cameras, old and new books, old and new clothing and cloth, medicines, trunks, hand-bags, bedding, old brassware, blankets, shawls and over-coats and various other articles, etc.

N.B.—Immediate delivery against CASH.

SALE WILL BE HELD AT LAHORE

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST of THE INSOLVENT AND OF THE EQUITABLE MORTGAGEES IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT LAHORE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Lala Devidas Narpatrai Khatri (Insolvent), the Mortgagor or the properties described below and with the consent of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., the Equitable Mortgagees, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 18th JULY, 1931, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises of the Property comprised in LOT NO. 2, the Right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvent and of the said Equitable Mortgagees in the properties mentioned below.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

NO. 1.—ALL that piece of land together with two and a half storeyed paka built (of bricks) house situate at Street Garanthian Gu[illegible] Bazaar, Lahore. The house bounded on the East by the house of Bhai Saheb Singh Khatri Kakar; on the West by the main gate and the public lane and on the North by a public well and on the South by the house of L. Devidas, son of L. Narpatrai.

NO. 2.—ALL that piece of land together with a two and a half storeyed paka built house, situate in Sutar Mandi, Koocha Bazar Miser, Lahore. It is bounded on the East by the main gate of the house, West by house of Virumall, North by houses of Pandit Narainjandass and South by public lane and house of Virumall.

NO. 3.—ALL that piece of land together with a three-storeyed paka built house situate at Gunti Bazaar, Koocha Garanthian, Lahore and bearing Municipal Registration No. 207. The house is bounded on the East by the house of L. Biharilal and Narpatrai Khatri; West by main gate of the house and public lane, North by house of L. Ramdas and South by the house of Bhole Mall.

NO. 4.—ALL that piece of land together with a three and a-half storeyed paka built house situate in Koocha Bhaya Harisingh Wachhowali Street, Lahore. It is bounded on the East by the main gate of the house and public lane; West by the house of L. Devidas; North by the house of L. Beharilal, Stamp Vendor and South by the house of L. Ramdass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Ag: Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

CAN A WOMAN LOVE A VIRTUOUS HUSBAND?

BETTY COMPSON MAKES A GREAT EFFORT

with a man who doesn't drink, doesn't smoke, doesn't gamble and doesn't stay out late at night

Pathe Cinema, July 4th.

Virtuous Husband tries to run life by correspondence supplied by his mother---Honeymoon a bit thin---see what happens when the correspondence was lost

THUMBNAIL THEME

While vacationing at a summer resort, Barbara Olwell becomes engaged to Daniel Curtis, a wealthy young orphan, who boasts of a life which includes neither the major nor the minor vices. Barbara brings Daniel home with her to meet her parents, and the young man astounds his future in-laws with a formal request for Barbara's hand, and a promise from them that they will not give Barbara any money or interfere in his married life. This, he explains to them confidentially, is on the advice of his female parent—who besides leaving him her wealth—left him a legacy of hundreds of letters to guide him in his conduct throughout life—hence his abstinence from all modern vices.

Two months later, Barbara returns to her parents' home presumably for good—explaining that her husband had acted outrageously. Apparently he assumed that a chaste kiss on the forehead will satisfy a young wife until the edge of her timidity had worn off'. To add insult to injury he has constantly censored her conjugal conduct by reading extracts of his mother's letters.

ELLIOTT NUGENT UNIVERSAL

Ezra Hunniwell, a criminal lawyer and Daniel's guardian, steps into the breach and assuring himself that Barbara really cares for Daniel, decides he must rid Daniel of his inhibitions, starting with his mother's letters—accordingly, he arranges for his chauffeur to rob Daniel's house, removing the trunkful of letters. With the hearty co-operation of Barbara, Daniel discovers that he is now free to make his own decisions. He makes one right then and there about his wife.

PATHE CINEMA

At last one of the real big fun-making talking films has arrived. Virtuous Husband is a scream from beginning to end and is wonderfully acted by Elliot Nugent, Betty Compson, and Jean Arthur. It is impossible to describe the scenes brought about by this most extraordinary person, the Virtuous Husband. You will laugh for weeks. The programme includes Pathe sound Gazette and a two reel talking comedy entitled 'Latest Play' featuring Slim Summerville.

CAN A MAN BE GOOD?

BETTY COMPSON UNIVERSAL

After seeing Virtuous Husband wives will probably send their butlers for beer. If a man doesn't drink, doesn't smoke, doesn't gamble, doesn't stay out late or do any of those things which he ought not to, can he make a girl happy? This is a study in human nature which is put on the screen this week at Pathe Cinema in an uproarious farce entitled VIRTUOUS HUSBAND.

THE VIRTUOUS HUSBAND WRITES.

Dear Miss Fairfax:—

What could make a wife leave her husband after two weeks of married life when she has received every kindness and consideration: I have not a bad habit. I do not drink, smoke, gamble, or stay out late. I have wealth and I love my wife. I have taken great care not to offend her, always treating her with the highest respect and tenderness. What reason could she have for leaving me and how can I win her back?

VIRTUOUS HUSBAND.

ELLIOTT NUGENT and JEAN ARTHUR in "VIRTUOUS HUSBAND" A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

ADVOCACY OF CLOSER TIES WITH INDIA.

:o:

The special correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor", of Boston, wiring from Toronto on May 22 stated:—

Institution of a movement in Canada to supply lack of interest and facilities in the intellectual life of British India and the Indian states was advocated by Prof. G. S. Brett to the Royal Society of Canada.

Intellectual relations with India should be carefully watched in view of India's prospective rise to greatness, said Professor Brett. He pointed out that several universities in the United States offered special attractions to Indian students in British Columbia.

"If British countries do not develop active sympathy with Indian thought and Indian ideals, it is certain that the Indian will compensate his loss by increased connection with other countries, some of which may be interested in propaganda, while others will promote ideas indirectly which can only lead to practical hostility," warned Professor Brett.

The political issue is complicated by the special characteristics of the Oriental traditions, he explained, adding: "The emphasis in political theory is laid on ideas of universal brotherhood. In spite of similar doctrines, the West has never taken seriously the implied theory of Communism.

"The lack of political experience, due to more than a century of foreign and paternal government, has made the greater part of the Indian educated classes susceptible to any theory which seems to have affinity with this quality of their own traditions."

Speaking on the cultural progress of Canada, Sir Robert Falconer, head of the University of Toronto, said that notwithstanding a large foreign immigration illiteracy had decreased and nearly one-fifth of the population was at school.

He referred to Canadian poets, who, usualy, with very little encouragement, have fed the flame of beauty with the pure oil of the spirit."

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE FOR PHILIPPINES

What America Should Do

Last week there was a sudden barrage of "news" in the metropolitan press from Manila. Readers of The New York Times or The Herald Tribune learned that Filipino leaders who have been shouting for complete and immediate independence from the United States have all at once changed their tune. Overnight they have learned what everybody else has known for years—that three-fourths of the Philippine trade is with the United States, that its products come in duty free, and that if the Archipelago were suddenly put outside the American tariff wall, the effect would be disastrous. The hullabaloo in Manila is supposed to have been based on cabled reports of an interview with Manuel Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate and head of the Independence Commission, who is now in Washington. Senor Quezon, incidentally, repudiates that part of the interview which suggests a change of heart as to immediate independence, and the Manila newspaper correspondents, while they do not take back their first allegations, are having a hard time to find anyone in the Islands who is willing to acknowledge that the story is true. More important, however, than the source of these statements is the underlying problem.

For several years the advocates of Philippine independence have been receiving aid from a curious quarter—the American producers of competing goods or services. Southern cotton growers would like to see the Philippine products excluded. So would American producer of sugar and tobacco. The dairy industry of New York and Wisconsin competes with imitation butter made by the indefatigable Filipinos from cocoanut oil. Another group whose importance is often not realised is the Pacific Coast workers, who now object to the unrestricted entrance of Filipino workers to the Limited United States, as similar groups did to the Chinese in the seventies and eighties of the last century and to the Japanese shortly before the War.

It is quite possible that these various interests may be strong enough in the next session of Congress to pass legislation for the immediate and complete freedom of the Philippines, the exclusion of their workers and the enactment of almost prohibitive tariffs against their goods. President Hoover would probably veto such legislation, and he certainly ought o. We took the Archipelago by force of arms, against the will of its inhabitants. Over a period of three decades we have built up a new economic system there which now depends for its very existence upon exports to the United States. To wreck Philippine industry for the sake of increasing the profits of American competitors would be utterly contemptible.

If fairness to "our little brown brothers" (whom we treat so much more as step-children) were the only objective, settling the Philippine question would be easy. Congress should pass a bill providing for complete political independence at the end of a definite term of years, with a gradual transference of all administrative functions to the Filippinos in the meantime. Thereafter, the continued freedom of the islands could be guaranteed by the League of Nations, or by the League and the United States, or by an agreement of the chief Pacific powers. In regard to the economic problem, many competent American economists believe that the Philippines ought not to continue to have the bulk of their trade with the United States, but should turn to nearer markets in the Orient; and certainly we ought not to stand in the way of such a development. This should be achieved, however, not by raising a tariff wall against her, but by doing what we can for the free flow of goods against all international boundaries. Certainly, if we are not willing to set up a customs union with the Philippiness, providing for complete free trade, the least we can do is to raise the tariffs gradually over a long period of years to permit the necessary readjustment to be made without complete economic prostration. The New Republic would like to believe that the American people and the American Government could rise to this opportunity; but nothing in our past record suggests that we can'—"New Republic."

MUSLIM NATIONALIST PARTY.

:o:

Growing Strength In The Punjab

LAHORE, June 24.

Dr. Mohd. Alam writes: "The Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party is making steady progress and is clearing up the atmosphere in this province for joint electorates on the basis of adult suffrage in any future constitution of responsible government. Very influential, respectable and educated Muslims of this province have declared for joint electorates on the basis of adult suffrage and sent me their names as supporters of the principle. I do not consider it proper at the present moment to announce these lists; but when the time comes for me to do so I hope I will be in a position to convince my friends and critics that the bulk of the educated and influential Muslims of the Punjab have now realised the value of joint electorates on adult suffrage, which is advantageous not only to the nation but to the Muslim community in particular I am not a communalist myself, but I make no secret to assert that joint electorates on adult suffrage are to the benefit of the Punjab Muslims as a community.

SUCCESS TO MOVEMENT.

"Besides these names which I do not think advisable to declare at present, we have by this time succeeded in forming district Muslim nationalist parties at more than half a dozen places in the province, the executive of which include very influential workers of the Muslim community. From some of these I have received formal letters for their affiliation with the Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party, while as regards others my information is definite, although informal. I dare say that no other institution which takes interest in Muslim politics in this province is so well-organised as the Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party to-day. A cursory reference to some of the important members of the district nationalist Muslim parties, as constituting their executive bodies, will, I believe, bear me out in this contention. Any one who knows the significance and importance of these gentlemen forming the executive of the provincial and district nationalist Muslim parties, cannot be deluded by the allegation that our views are held by only a small number of Muslims in this province.

"It is rather encouraging that there is a definite change in the views of the educated Muslims of this province on the method of election, and I am sanguine that when we are able to impart a little more education to the inarticulate masses and when they become articulate, they shall speak for joint electorates on adult suffrage as loudly as we desire them to speak. It is useless to give detailed lists of names even of important members of our party which will make them very heavy ones; but I am prepared to give a list of some of the important members of the executive committees of our different branches. Some of the Muslim bodies in the Punjab have affiliated themselves *en bloc* with the Punjab Muslim Nationalist Party, e. g. the Shuban-i-Muslimin.

LAHORE.

"Our Lahore members are mostly members of the provincial organisation too.

"I have informal information of the formation of certain other mofussil district Muslim nationalist parties also, but I should hesitate to give their names till I get more definite and fuller information."—"Tribune."

MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA

To Visit London.

TURKISH PAPERS CONFIRM THE REPORT.

Lord Athlone, High Commissioner in British South Africa visited Turkey and was received by Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. His Excellency the Ghazi presented him a girdle set with precious stones.

A journal of Bagdad writes that Lord Athlone requested the Ghazi to pay a formal visit to London and the Ghazi promised to see if he could. The Ghazi has been cherishing the idea of a European tour for the last three or four years. But the internal affairs did not allow him to carry it out. The official papers in Turkey also confirm the report that the Ghazi would undertake his tour this summer and is expected to visit London after he has travelled through some other countries of Europe.—"Wadinnil."

THE RUINOUS RATIO

:o:

What The "Statist" Says

The "Statist" wrote in mail week:

Despite heavy Indian borrowings in this market, rupee exchange continues to be unable to lift itself above the lower gold point. The extremely important question of the relationship between the exchange situation, the recent borrowing of the Government of Inida and the credit of that Government are raised in a letter which was recently sent to the Secretary of State for India by the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain. The gist of this communication, which incidentally has received curiously little publicity in this country, is a reasonably argued contention that it is unjustifiable to continue borrowing heavily and on costly terms for the sole purpose of safeguarding an uneconomic rate of exchange. The Indian Chamber of Commerce show in their letter how small a proportion of the monies raised in this country by the Government of India can be required for the declared purpose of "capital expenditure on railways" and make an effective comparison between the present desperate attempts to maintain rupee exchange at its comparotively new parity and the vain but costly efforts that were made in 1920 and 1921 to keep the rupee at the party of 2s. which had then been legalised.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO U. S. A.

A French Comment.

The "Depeche Coloniale" writes:—

Although for political reasons he has refused to declare it publicly, Mahatma Gandhi is determined to go to the United States of America as soon as the Round Table Conference terminates. Specially in case the London negotiations breakdown he has decided to set out for America and make a tour of the country. At each important city he will speak on the Satyagraha movement which he is leading for the liberation of India. His followers affirm that in this way he will strike the imagination of the Amreicans and gain at least their moral support for continuing the struggle.

Since his release from prison Gandhi has been impressed with the care which the American news agencies have taken to send their correspondents to India in order to report exactly his speeches and his activities. Recently he received some cuttings of a number of prominent American newspapers and was surprised at the amount of space which has been devoted to news from India as well as at the sympathy and knowledge which these articles displayed. This has increased his desire to see America himself and it is known to his intimate friends that he is thinking of returning to India by way of the United States.

JAMNABAI SARASWATI MANDIR.

There are various institutions such as Vanita Vishram in Khadia, Mahalaxmi Training College in Khamasha Chakla, and Sarda Mandir near Gujarat College in the city of Ahmedabad. It is true that many women take advantage of these institutions. But in some of the localities such as Kadva Pole, Daria Pole and Shakpur situated in the northern part of the city there being no such institution, owing to the demand of the public of those parts, it has been decided to open one such institution called Shri Jamnabai Saraswati Mandir under the patronage of Seth Mafatlal Gagalbhai of Ahmedabad in his own building.

The opening ceremony of this institute will be performed on July 22.

For girls wishing to study according to school curriculum, the school time is kept from 11 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. and for other grown up ladies it is kept from 1 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.

Girls and other grown up ladies wishing to join this institute should duly fill up the forms and send them to the office of the Institute on or before 12th July 1931.

Co-operation In Ahmednagar.

(From A Correspondent.)

The annual general meeting of the Ahmednagar Branch of the Provincial Co-operative Institute was held on 28th inst. in the vernacular school No. 1, R.B.G.K. Chitale presiding. Mr. T. G. Dhaneshwar, Hon. Secretary of the Institute, submitted the annual report of the working of the branch. Holding of Managing Committee classes at seven centres in the district and a Secretaries' Training Class at Ahmednagar and the work done by the Propaganda officer were mentioned as the chief items of the work which is being done in furtherance of the cause of co-operation. There was observable a distinct tendency on the part of some of the rural people to understand things for themselves. If it got strengthened the principles of co-operation would be better understood, and the work of inspection and supervision made easier.

After the adoption of the report a resolution protesting against the levy of audit fees from all agricultural and non-agricultural societies was unanimously passed. Another resolution requesting the Local Bodies in this district to deposit their surplus monies in the Co-operative Banks was passed. It was resolved to hold a Divisional Conference at Ahmednagar in November next.

Rs. 500 For Rs. 10-8-0

The STAR OF INDIA

INDUSTRIAL and GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 23, Second Line Beach, MADRAS.

FREE INSURANCE SCHEME

"STAR" Free Insurance Policy means:—

1. The benefit of Life Assurance at Lowest cost. Monthly payment of Re. 1 for 12 years only.
2. Attractive investment, as evidenced by consistent payment of Rs. 500/- on every one of the 90 claims on an average payment of Rs. 10-8-0.
3. Provision for one's dependants within the reach of the poorest of the poor. NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.
4. A square deal with a Company: which judged by the latest revenue accounts and balance sheets of Companies, having similar scheme has
   (a) Paid the highest total amount of claims.
   (b) Made the greatest increase in Life Funds.
   (c) Worked every other scheme with a substantial surplus and lowest expense ratio.

The Only Test is Actual Performance

PROGRESS IN A LITTLE OVER A YEAR:—		
No. of Policies issued.		14,000
Amount of claims paid	Rs.	45,000
Investment in Government Securities	Rs.	50,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs.	1,00,000

DIVIDEND DECLARED IN THE VERY FIRST YEAR 9 PER CENT.

WANTED DISTRICT ORGANIZERS on Salary and Commission. Apply for terms to

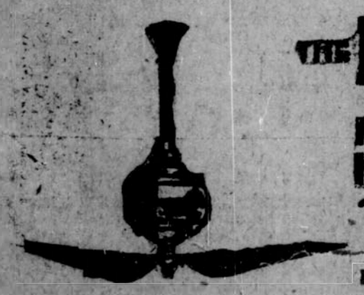
A. H. KULKARNI, Chief Secretary, Bible House, 170, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS and INSPECTORS on Salary and Commission. Please apply to:—

Mr. N. J. SHUKLA, District Organizer, Modi Falia Street, Viramgam, AHMEDABAD Distt.,

OR

D. L. BHAGWAT, Esq., Managing Proprietor, The Universal Trading Company, DHULIA.



THE INDIA FAN

MORE BREEZE HALF COST

A PURELY "SWADESHI" FAN DEVISED BY INDIAN INGENUITY, and MANUFACTURED BY INDIANS.

A Perfect Fan unsurpassed in durability, efficiency and economy.

Ask for Literatures. Local Agents Wanted.

At full speed 20 hrs. per unit

At low speed 42 hrs. per unit

Approved and used by Government Departments and leading business houses.

Manufacturers

INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS

25, SOUTH ROAD ENTALLY CALCUTTA.

Dr. G B.'s

SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP
DR G.B's MEDICATED SNUFF
A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCROFULA & ETC:
MESSERS: GURU BASAVA & Co LTD
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
P.B. No. 510 MADRAS.
PRICE LIST FREE ON REQUEST.

Bombay Agents:—

Messrs. HASANALI SALEH MAHOMED & CO.

Government Tobacco Warehouse, Fort BOMBAY.

MISERY SPOTS— —OF ECZEMA Permanently Removed. By KOLLOID

STANNO-MANGANESE

INDIAN DRUG HOUSE

Beli Road, ALLAHABAD.

Sole Agents for Bombay:—

P. HARKISONDAS & CO.,

Bombay 7. 314-16, Lamington Road,

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO.; LTD.

25 per cent of the Premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	5,40,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs.	5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).

Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.

All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Senta Typewriters Sewing Machines

WICKLESS OIL STOVES & OVENS.

Sole Agents,
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Sayee Bhuwan,
141, Princess St., Bombay 2.

THE COUNTRY OF GHAZI ABDUL KARIM.

Republican Spain Stirs New Hopes.

A Special Correspondent writes from Tetuan:—

The declaration of a Republican Government in Spain has stirred the hopes of the public. They are making efforts to put their demands before the new Government. The gentry and the leaders have prepared a lengthy statement in which they have dwelt at length on the demands of the people of Morocco. This document has been signed by 500 Sheikhs and by the same number of young leaders. They subsequently met together in conference and selected Sayad Zahami Mahomed bin Haj Ahmad-al-Khatib to tour in the country and make propaganda for preparing the people to lay unanimous stress on their demands. They will also get signatures of the people on the document of national demands which is going to be forwarded to the President of the Spanish Republic. A large number of representatives would be selected to form the deputation and visit Spain to lay their demands before the Government of Spain.

"THE DEMANDS"

The demands of the public can be summarised as follows:—

1. Municipal Government by elected representatives of citizens.

2. Forming of a general legislature also on the elective basis. The people of the Riff are determined that they should have representation in the executive Government and must have the control of the internal and financial affairs and should know how the taxes are levied and how the money is spent.

3. The Freedom of the Press. There should be no check on the newspapers and the presses at all.

4. Primary education in the towns and villages and secondary schools at important centres, the medium of instruction to be Arabic.

5. Industrial and Agricultural institutions must be opened and the students may also be sent for higher education in Spain.

6. Special attention must be paid to the well-being and uplift of the agriculturist class.

It is highly encouraging that the Spanish authorities in Riff and Morocco have already done something in this respect before the deputation leaves for Spain. Four or five institutions for imparting primary education have been started.—"Al Hayat."

CHURCHILL'S AMERICAN PROTOTYPE.

Mr. Hearst's Outbursts.

Comment on Indian affairs in the American press has often been unjust and ill-informed that I can understand why the "Statesman" recently published at some length an article which appeared in the "Chicago-Evening American," one of Mr. W. R. Hearst's group of newspapers. Mr. Hearst has in the past been an outspoken critic of the British, so his opinions should carry considerable weight with his fellow countrymen. It is best to give them in his own words. The occasion of them was a speech by the Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore:—

Tagore has the colossal nerve to tell us what a terrible thing Western civilisation is for the oppressed races of the East. His own India is kept from going to complete smash only by the power and justice of Britain, as he knows. His own people are fed in times of famine by the hated British. His millions of Bengali brethren are saved from destruction at the hands of fighting Mahommedans solely by these same British. His entire land is preserved from tyranny or anarchy only because Britain has the strength of character and the strength of Empire to preserve it.

Mr. Hearst then went on to draw an analogy which has occurred to many Englishmen when they have read American diatribes against the British in India:—

Take our own Philippines. Every year we get a delegation of plausible native politicians to tell us how we exploit to tell us imbg ploit their unfortunate people. They demand that we get out and give them liberty at once, if not sooner. The twelve million Filipino peasants, who compose 95 per cent. of the population, have more real liberty now than they ever had, and know what these politicians would do to them if we did get out.... Law, order, sanitation, schools and colleges, highways, railroads, and better wages are the oppression which Britain and America have imposed on India and the Philippines.—"Truth."

YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 1.

The Yarn Market has shown a decidedly better feeling during the week under review in sympathy with the improvement in prices of almost all commodities after the Hoover Pronouncement and also in sympathy with a sharp rise in Cotton prices during the last few days. Demand however from up-country centres is very limited inspite of the rise for various reasons. Firstly, the rise in cotton prices is very rapid and unexpected. Secondly there have been yet no rains in the upcountry districts and naturally buyers and consumers have been hesitating to make any purchases of yarns in bulk in these circumstances. Thirdly the reports from consuming districts are yet no very encouraging and whilst there have been numerous enquiries for various yarns the prices offered by them do not show any improvement over the old prices when cotton was ruling about Rs. 30/- per Candy lower than the present rates. It is clear therefore that the movement in upcountry markets is yet very slow and upcountry dealers are not in a position to pay any higher prices in yarns. The turnover in the market therefore is yet very limited but it is no doubt much better than what it was during the last several weeks. There has been some restoration of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers in the present level of prices and it is very likely that in course of the next few weeks a further improvement in demand will be in evidence provided of course there are no violent fluctuations in Cotton prices during the period. On the whole the outlook is more hopeful than before and if the rains are satisfactory we expect a gradual and steady improvement in yarns alround.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been some improvement in spot prices particularly in twofolds in sympathy with the advance in prices reported from Manchester. Turnover however is much limited and no fresh business has been done for forward delivery particularly because the dealers have been losing in their old stocks and the sales of Manchester yarns are now very small and negligible

JAPANESE YARNS.

The general improvement has also had its salutary effect on prices of Japanese yarns which have shown a definite improvement during the week in all kinds of Japanese yarns particularly in Mercerized and twofolds. Forward business is very small on account of higher prices quoted by the Japanese Import Houses.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

A section of Yarn which has not at all been affected so far after the Hoover Pronouncement is the Artificial Silk yarn in which not only there is no improvement in prices but there is no improvement in Demand even at the old rates, and prices are more inclined to decline at the moment. Inspite of expectations of demand, from the Punjab markets do not show any improvement since weeks on account of obvious reasons. Demand from Southern Indian markets is not now so encouraging as it was before and the rates reported go to show that prices have been steadily declining on account of competition between several Makers and due to restricted offtake and heavy stocks and expected large arrivals. From other Miscellaneous markets demand is very slack. On the whole the outlook is not at all hopeful and we do not expect any material improvement either in the prices or in the offtake during the next few days.

INDIAN YARNS.

A feeling of relief and confidence has been in evidence alround amongst the dealers and consumers as well as amongst our Mills and the prospects of business and turnover in Indian yarns seem to be more hopeful than during the last several weeks. It is true that the improvement is very slow, but it seems to be more certain, steady and healthy and it is very likely that in course of time the turnover in Indian yarns will more encouraging. Some of the Mills have already put up their prices but many others holding big stocks have been yet selling at the old rates and purchases of such cheap lots have been made by the dealers in the local market as well as in the upcountry districts. There has been general improvement in the local market to the extent of about quarter anna per lb. alround but the improvement is more definite in counts like 10s, 12s and 14s. and 20s. and not so much for the much coarser counts below 10s. Reports from Rangoon are slightly better and other markets have also been showing gradual signs of improvement and have been awaiting the advent of satisfactory Monsoon before any large purchases have been made.

LONDON SHARE QUOTIATIUS

Bombay, June 30.

LEWIS AND JONES.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the folowing quotations by cable from their London Agents.

Names.	Latest prices. £. s. d.
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ltd. Ord.	0 2 3
London Tin Corporation, Ord.	0 15 3
Turner and Newall	1 10 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 1 0
Attock Oil	0 13 1-1|2
Associated Portland Cement	1 4 3
Underground Electric Railways	1 1 0
Electric Supply Corporation	2 3 6
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 14 6
Beira Railways	0 8 1-1|2
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 6 0
Marconi International Marine	1 16 3
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord.	2 16 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 4 0
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 10 0
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	26 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. dollars	9 35 0
Malayalam Plantations	0 9 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 0
Souden Plantations Syndicate	1 4 0
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 2' 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 9
Wm. Cory and Son	2 14 9

Market steady—

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 136527 tons.

Decrease on week 314 tons.

Nationalist Muslims Have Faith In Themselves.

The 'Leader' writes:—

Dr. Ansari exhorted the Muslims to discard Separate Electorates, which had done them immense harm, sapped their vitality as a nation and made them dependent on the favours and frowns of the brown bhreaucracy and their white masters.' He told the Bengal Muslims that if they did not organise themselves on Nationalist lines their position and power would be undermined by their desire to depend on artificial safeguards and privileges.' Every constitutional device based on fear and distrust has a weakening and baneful effect. Those, who swear by the Separatist creed are suffering from what may be called the inferiority complex. The Nationalist Muslims have, above everything else, faith in themselves and their community. They know that it is impossible for either community to establish a Hindu or Muslim Raj and to successfully run a responsible system of government except by mutual co-operation and by following democratic principles. Therefore, they are as staunch supporters of Joint Electorates as the Nationalist Hindus are. In the circumstances as they exist Separate Electorates can only be maintained to oblige a handful of communal leaders whose following has been fast dwindling. The Hindus and the Sikhs do not want them. A large, growing and progressive section of Muslims is opposed to them. They are only favoured by the reactionary Muslims, by their supporters in the Anglo-Indian Press, the British die-hards and the bureaucracy in India.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, June 26.

	Season To-date	This week	Corresponding Season 1929|30	Week 1929|30
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	12987	56	13830	30 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4920	72	5905	32 bales
Exports from U. S. Ports	6599	51	6635	47 bales
Of which to Japan	1137	9	996	6 bales
Of which to China,	353	8	213	2 bales
Of which to G. B.,	1075	11	1253	10 bales
Of which to Germany.	1672	11	1729	4 bales
Stock at New York.	—	228	—	232 bales
Stock at U. S. Ports,	—	3066	—	1680 bales
Stock at U.S. Interior towns,	—	911	—	665 bales
World's visible supply.	—	8209	—	— bales
Of which American Cotton,	—	5818	—	— bales
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	10241	184	12210	147 bales
Receipts at U.S. Ports	8809	30	8585	38 bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILE WORKS

A CENTRALLY SITUATED REPAIR HOUSE

UNDERTAKE ALL AUTO-REPAIRS OF ANY KIND ASSURING ECONOMY, PROMPTNESS and SATISFACTION

Staffed and Managed by Trained Engineers who are Specialists in BATTERY REPAIRING

MAGNETO and DYNAMO OVERHAULING

Solex Carburettors Are Fitted and Their Troubles Are Attended to

Try Once & Be Convinced

Telegrams: AUTOWORKS
Telephone: 22475

RANE Ltd.
PROPRIETORS

Address:— SWADESHI MILLS COMPOUND, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

DO YOU POSSESS A WELL DEVELOPED BODY?

If you think you do, or if your friends tell you that you do, then make it a point to enter the

"CHRONICLE"

B. B. B. COMPETITION

Open to boys between the ages of 16 and 25 only.

Read the rules in "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"

PRIZES OFFERED.

Smile through life

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

REMOVES IMPURITIES FROM BLOOD

Efficacious in all fevers & all sorts of Skin-diseases.

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS & STORES

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON—

M. R. PAUL & Co.

1-3, BONFIELD'S LANE ..... CALCUTTA.

YOUR DUTY—

To your family is to assure Economic Independence and secure permanent happiness. You can do so by insuring your life with

THE YOUNG INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

"YOUNG INDIA" is the Pioneer Life Office of Gujarat and its Directors are prominent mill agents and patriots of Ahmedabad. We offer low rates and attractive terms. Agents wanted everywhere.

(Chief Agents for Bombay and Suburbs, Khandesh and Berar)

RAMDAS KHIMJI SONS & CO.,

P. O. BOX 718, BOMBAY.

How To Remove A Bad Complexion.

Cosmetics can never really help a poor complexion; often they are positively harmful. The sensible, rational way is to actually remove the thin veil of stifling, half-dead scarf skin from the face, and give the fresh, vigorous and beautiful young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

This is best done in a very simple way, by merely applying mercolized wax at night, like cold cream, and washing it off in the morning. Good mercolized wax can be obtained from any well-stocked chemist. It absorbs the disfiguring cuticle gradually and harmlessly, leaving a brilliant natural complexion. Of course, this also takes with it all such facial blemishes as red blotches, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc. As a freckle remover and general complexion beautifier this old-fashioned remedy is unequalled.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA. Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.) GUJRAT (Punjab).

LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic Para or mixed or due to any origin, promptly cured by internal those for Tuberculics including for 45 days' use at Rs. 15 per set. P. Veeraswamy, Esq., Surveyor, Cocoanada,—Cured by your alone.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or other causes cured by specifics internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Mr. J. M. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my white patches. Dr. B. M. Misra, L.M.S., Police Hospital, Puri:—Found good result. Mr. B. Singh, Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. Capt. A. T. Shaikh, Shikarpur, Sind:—Leucoderma specific very useful. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORK. Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur, Branch: Mihijam, Tel. Add. "Chemists," Bhagalpur, or from Thomson & Taylor, Bombay.

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS SAJAN & Co FORT-BOMBAY.

SECOND and REVISED Edition of THE

Principles & Practice Of Dyeing

By Prof. R. C. Roy CHOWDHURY, Head of the Dyeing Department, Jagannath College, Dacca, is out. Price Rs. 4. To be had of the Dacca Chemical Stores, 14, Banglabazar, Dacca (Bengal). The book contains Chemical Technology of the textile fibres upto-date methods of dyeing and bleaching of cotton, jute, silk, artificial silk, wool and unions. It gives the practical, workable commercial methods of Dyeing and Bleaching and the principles underlying them. This is an excellent handbook for the Dyeing Masters and a help book for the learners

SHE'S NO LADY

EVERY DAUGHTER OF EVE IS BOTH LADY & ACTRESS

(BY "C. J.")

"An actress is no lady; at least when she is not an actress."

Mr. Shaw explains that a lady is schooled to hide her true feelings, while an actress is trained to show her emotions to the world.

We can accept this statement only at its face-value, as a spicy bit of 'litrary' newspaper-gossip and await publication of the Shaw-Terry correspondence that has already been announced.

CAP AND BELLS.

We can, at the same time, well imagine what the latest Shavian 'stunt' may be like, although I personally believe that Shaw has long outlived his best buffoon's (that is to say, in the Shavian sense) career. Fashion changes faster, certainly, in the line of the fool's cap and bells than even the pampered fool is prepared to admit. Every dog has his day; and Shaw had had his. He had had his fling at the idols and institutions of his arduous youth and he has done, on the whole, very well indeed.

FATE.

I do not mean by this merely material affluence that interests the mob of his admirers although it, too, is a factor by no means negligible, in any consideration of the man's entire personality. I mean Shaw's work, not his membership of automobile clubs. It has been often pointed out that his 'success' in the worldly sense has corrupted Shaw into intellectual sterility that makes itself almost pathetic against the background of the earlier phases of his creative artist's life. One cannot believe that of an artist of Bernard Shaw's quality. The process of stagnation, it seems to me, is subtler and swifter than the best Rolls Royce cars Shaw may own. The man is broken inside when fate wills it; either he is broken or he is not; it's fate, fate does it, not motor-cars.

WHO'S A LADY?

Thus Ibsen died unbroken. His fierce spirit remained untameable; the ribbons of honour could not corrupt him even while, apparently, he seemed to enjoy the fun of popular applause proclaimed by the blowing of all peeny-whistles' not only in his native Norway but all the world over. Ibsen—but to revert to the theme of this article ..... When Shaw says an actress is no lady, he begs (if ever he says that) the question. Who is a lady? And whoever she may be, where, in the name of Shavian wisdom, does she come in?

WOMEN AND LADIES.

I suppose all gentlemen treat women as ladies, that cads discriminate between woman and woman. There are only ladies for the aristocrat; the contemptible bourgeois, lacking in the refinement of the soul, affects the airs of fastidiousness and tells his ladies fro mwomen. "The lady is schooled to hide yher true feelings". Shaw is reported to assert. The statement is profane in a high degree. The only species of ladies who are really schooled to hide their feelings are, in my opinion, the ladies of the pavement, those poor, pathetic drudges and victims of the industrial-capitalist system under which we consent to live.

ACTRESSES ALL.

Have ladies, again, any feelings to hide? one may ask. "The actress is trained to show her emotions to the world", proceeds the Oracle. One doubts it. I, for one, would not care to have a look at that actress; lady or no lady. Because the actress would be profoundly uninteresting. An actress, I should have thought, was an artist as well; and no artist of the stage, I am sure, could allow herself to be sold so cheap as that. I regard every daughter of Eve not only as a lady but as a born actress as well. We all are, in a sense, actors and actresses who perform grandiose and gorgeous dramas on the stage of that inner life which remains inaccessible to the critics and pedagogues of penny-newspapers and the newspaper-buying public. The lady of the footlights merely represents some of the emotions with the mummer's technique.

SHADE OF MARIE!

And how can you reconcile the old and eternal conflict between art and naturalism? One feels a bit cynical about 'showing your emotions to the world.' The world, for one thing, must see what it is shown; the world must deserve its actresses. I am sure, that virtuous lady, Marie Correlli, would have appointed Shaw as chief trustee at Stratford-on-Avon if she were living to-day!

IN THE SCANDALOUS VEIN.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A WORM.

(BY HIMSELF.)

The meek and mild shall inherit the earth, says the scriptural oracle. Perhaps they shall when the pestilential Man is wiped out from the earth's surface.

That is at least what a worm feels or ought to feel. But Bernard Shaw, very much like the worm—it's the whole truth about his conception of the superman—reptile theory. Shaw—I like his cheek, really. But he is as harmless as a cockroach. Which reminds you of poor Nietsche—another professor of the superman. He "was" a man; and he died a mad-man—the way of genius. But Nietsche never threatened babies with the reptile bogey: his Zarathustra was too Germanic for the Fabian sop. He did not live to own high-power motor-cars and tap talkie producers for easy-holding dollars.....

PERSECUTED

But I digress—you see, even the worm digresses in the supermanical key which is nearer the Mahatmic. So there is really no such phenomenon as "digression" since the processes of thought are sub—as well as conscious—association of ideas, that is, and those invisible springs of memory.

I will, then, descend to my level of the "terra firma". It is hell. I was just now telling a man how I, who am the weakest and mildest of men—or worms, if you please—, have been persecuted. He stops me.

"That is persecution mania" he pronounces after the manner of Adler of the School of Individual Psychology.

"Persecution what?" I ask.

"P-E-R-S-E-C-U-T-I-O-N M-A-N-I-A" he repeats distinctly.

"I like that: you are a genius", I assure him,—"will you pose for a picture? No, let me feel your bumps.....".

Persecution mania is naive: mania, that is, induced by persecution. That's me—as the man in D. H. Lawrence's story used to say. I am persecuted, trampled over, trodden upon—I am, in short, and feel myself to be, a worm.

AN APPEAL

But even the worm turns as the worm-fanciers say and I have brooded long over my condition and come to the conclusion that it was time Mr. V. N. Chandawarkar left the poor hawkers alone and had had the pavements, streets, roads and alleys of this city cleared of the nuisance that disfigures it.

I address a similar appeal to that stalwart champion of manly civic virtue, Sir Vasantrao Daholkar. It's a cause, I beg to submit, worthy of his knight-errantry....er..I mean, errantry.

It's the women, of course, young and matrony, pretty and plain, mahatmic and unmahatmic. Or is it the heat-wave makes them run amok? The fact, however, remains that they are a major nuisance when they exploit the privileges of their sex in persecuting honest, godfearing, meek and mild men of the human species.

DODGING THE 'FURIES'

Oppressed by the terrible heat I sneak out—or shall I say crawl? for a breath of fresh air and they straight dash into me like hysteria let loose, like furies released into this beautiful earth of ours, as the manly Mai of Orleans might have said.

"Dont be rude to ladies" is written on their horrible sardonic faces and you skip off the pavement or gravel-walk as though you were pursued by a walking-plague. They giggle and chatter—these baggages, these boxes of tricks.....

I feel already like a suicide. A fat young woman reeking with perspiration stalks like some prehistoric animal and shoulders me behind her exactly where the motor car would have killed me round the street—corner. God, it's hell!

Four little misses who seemed to practice fox-trot on a narrow road that takes you to the Hanging Gardens took the other day into their silly heads to block the passage and made me keep true with them and jeered at me as though they were treet Arabs after I manoeured a way out of the "impasse".

Noise, the neurologists say, is killing us. The cut-out fiend is the enemy of society although the Police Traffic Depatment takes a paternally indulgent view of this pest. But can any cut-out beat the feminine chatter that drills into your nerves like the dentist's torture machine? There's a little 'mahatmess' who spreads her ill-kempt dimensions a bench in a public place and chatters.

She's a devil in disguise. She would madden a Buddha into furious protest: Confusius would turn a crank if he were left to the care of this 'discipless' of Mahatma Gandhi for five minutes—I think I have reached the limit of protest and had better sink into the silence of wormdom.

GANDHI PURSE

Podar School.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SANTA-CRUZ, June 30.

A correspondent to the "Chronicle," who signed his letter as M.C. Yagnik, tried to make out that as a matter of fact only 4 students out of 13 passed at the recent Matriculation Examination from the Podar School! Percentages of examinations are not taken in this wise as they are usually taken in all the schools and colleges on the number of students out of all those actually sent up for the examination. It does not matter at all, if some students were not in the school from the first standard and some joined at a later stage. Mr. Yagnik appears to have derived his information from wrong quarters as he has muddled up his figures with regard to the examination result and has similarly muddled up his figures with regard to the financial position of the Podar School. He has tried to make out that the school had suffered a loss of Rs. 19,000 in two years. As a matter of fact in this year the school spent Rs. 12,000 on capital expenditure and there was a loss of only about 1,500, whilst the last year's loss was also not more than Rs. 3,000. Mr. Yagnik cannot surely urge that capital expenditure should be deemed as a net loss for the school. A school in its beginning has to undergo some necessary expenditure on items like furniture, etc., and one should not put all this down to loss even though one wants to criticise the school authorities adversely. The budget for the next year has also been passed and sanctioned and if Mr. Yagnik cares to enquire of the Secretaries, they will be glad to show him the position of the school which will convince him that his criticism was not founded on facts.

THE GANDHI PURSE.

The purse of about Rs. 60,000 presented to Mahatmaji when he visited the suburbs, about three months back has not yet its use fixed by Mahatmaji. It was, of course, presented to him unconditionally. Mahatmaji, however, will, as is usual with him, be naturally guided by the wishes of the Reception Committee who presented the Purse to him. It appears that informal discussions and deliberations are going on for sometime past in the Suburban District Congress circles as to what should be the suggestions for the disposal. Some are of opinion that owing to the depleted financial condition of the different villages a certain percentage from the Purse should be given to each village and the balance should be kept with the Suburban District Congress itself as a sort of a reserve to be used for political purposes, while others are of opinion that some Seva Ashram should be organised with a view to train up volunteers. It remains to be seen how the matter develops and what will be the ultimate suggestions made to Mahatmaji. It is likely that the Reception Committee may be called soon to express their opinion on this important question and to pass the accounts.

LATE MR. H. M. DESAI

THE DADABHAI NAOROJI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Secy., Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association, writes:

The following resolutions were passed at the last meeting of the Managing Committee of this Association.

This meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Memorial Association places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Mr. N. M. Desai, Solicitor, the Joint Hon. Secretary of the Association and conveys its heart-felt condolences to the family of the deceased in their bereavement.

This meeting further places on record its deep sense of appreciation of the great and useful services rendered to the Association for several years by Mr. Natverlal M. Desai, who took a prominent part in opening the Dadabhai Naoroji Village Reading Rooms and Dispensaries conducted by the Association and who further contributed a large amount himself for the said purposes and in particular for the maintenance of the Dispensary at Alina in Gujrath.

"4711" Shaving Stick
"4711" Shaving Cream

Fragranced with "4711" Eau de Cologne. Yielding a rich and creamy lather, which softens the most stubborn beard and makes it ready for easy, comfortable and clean removal.

"4711" Genuine Eau de Cologne

Ideal as an after-shaving lotion on account of its antiseptic, astringent and refreshing properties. Leaves the skin delightfully fragrant and cool.

"4711" Talcum Powder

A dusting powder refreshingly perfumed with "4711" Eau de Cologne. Soothing and unobtrusive. The finish to a perfect shave.

The Well-groomed Man and his Toilet

For men, too, exquisite "4711" is a modern toilet necessity. A liberal quantity in wash basin and shaving water will impart a delightful feeling of well-being. Generously dabbed on wrists and forehead, "4711" — this excellent and genuine Eau de Cologne — prevents tiredness and travel fatigue, stimulates and revives during the monotony of office work.

"4711" Eau de Cologne and its allied Toiletries are recognized by the numeral "4711" on the familiar Blue and Gold Label.

No. 4711. Genuine Eau de Cologne

Representative: ROBERT BIZAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay. 'Phone: 24711.

Ideal Soap for Washing Khaddar Fabrics.

It is FREE ALKALI in a Washing Soap that burns clothes and shortens their life. NIRMOLIN CONTAINS NONE.

Bombay Stockists:—
MOHANLAL MANSUKHLAL JUMA MUSJID;
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road:
HIND VASTU PRASARAK MANDAL, KANDEWADI.

Sole Agents:—KONKAR BROS. & CO., Budhwar Peth Poona City, Bombay Depot: Mohan Building, Bombay 4.

BISCUITS & CONFECTIONERY

Awarded GOLD MEDALS & MERIT CERTIFICATES at various exhibitions.

INSIST ON

RENOWN'S

which have been certified by the CONGRESS BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

THE RENOWN BISCUIT CO., LTD.,
Connaught Road, Byculla, Bombay 12.
Agents Wanted.
Tel.: RENOWNBIS. Bombay. Telephone: 42273

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

'ASTHMA'

SPEEDIEST CURE.

No matter whatever true and howeser long-standing. Cures radically and permanently, without relapse. Patients are requested to come under my treatment, if required. Ready to give guarantee. Particulars free. Apply:—Dr. B. K. CHOUDHURY 25/2/B DURGA CHARAN MUKHERJI STREET, BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

KIND to Ladies —and children!

On the tenderest skin of Ladies and children—

LOB

leaves no burn or blister in its **Soothing Relief**

COLIC PAIN

Instantly cured by one dose of "COLIC-CURE" Per Pot Re. 1-8; 3 Pots Rs. 4. SREE OUSHADHALAYA, Dacca, (Bengal).

SAHARA GOLD

With wide and keen Cutting edges. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.

SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT,
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.
Stockists:—
Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd., Chemists & Druggists, Esplanade, BOMBAY.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF

HERNIA

CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS. WITHOUT OPERATION.

Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from C. ROY, Apply to:—Dr. NT HALL DIVINE TRE Calcutta. 91, Amherst

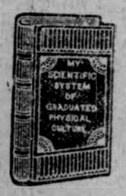
Scientific Syst... Graduate

PHYSICAL CULTURE

In three languages: English, Kannada and Telugu.

9th Edition, 70th Thousand. IT IS FREE—

This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils.



All I ask is the price of Postage —As. 2. Order for a copy at once.

Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE.

SWADESHI SILK.

Rs. 8 only will bring you a most durable and decent silk cloth 3 1½ yds. by 54" for a complete suit or 2 coats. Best thing to wear in summer season. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BALKISHAN SETH & & BROS., BENARES CITY

GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER.

Send date and time of birth with letter writing time and age. 25 marvellous predictions Rs. 2-4-0 Annual Life Reading Rs. 1-4-0, 8 questions solved Rs. 1-4-0. Prof A. VENKATASASTRI, GOPALA PURAM KOTHAPETA, (E. Godavary—MADRAS).

BENGAL SUPPORTS JT. ELECTORATES

Nationalist Muslim Conference Resolutions

CALL TO WOMEN TO ORGAINSE

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 29.

The All-Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference began its first session at the Theatre Hall, Faridpur (East Bengal), on the 27th June. Dr. M. A. Ansari presided. About two hundred delegates from all parts of Bengal attended the conference and the audience numbered about a thousand.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Syed Moazzam Hosain, and the President delivered their respective addresses in the first sitting. On the night of the 27th and the next morning the Subjects Committee discussed the resolutions. The second sitting was held on the 28th afternoon when the resolutions were passed. There was great enthusiasm.

CONDOLENCES.

The conference passed ten resolutions in all, of which two were put from the Chair. One of them condoled the deaths of Maulana Mahomed Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Maulana Mazharul Huk, Shah Md. Badiul Alam of Chittagong and Maulvi Ahmad Jan of Gaibandha. The second exhorted the necessity of an English daily organ of Muslim public opinion in Bengal. The third and the main resolution related to the solution of the communal question. The following is the full text of the resolution:—

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

That in the opinion of the All-Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference the following proposals do constitute a satisfactory and just solution of the communal question:—

1. That Joint Electorates with adult suffrage should form the basic of representation in the future constitution of India, but if adult suffrage is not established the franchise should be so extended as to include all persons paying any amount of revenue rent, tax or cess.

2(a). That with adult suffrage or suffrage based on payment of revenue, rent, tax or cess, reservation of seats only for minorities less than 25 per cent in the provincial legislatures should be permitted on the basis of population with the right to contest additional seats.

RESERVATION AND WEIGHTAGE.

(b). That in the provinces where Muslims are in a minority of less than 25 per cent, seats shall be reserved for them on a population basis with the right to contest additional seats but in case other communities are given weightage Muslims shall be similarly treated and the present weightage enjoyed by them shall be maintained.

3. That the representation of Muslims in the Federal Legislature shall be one-third of the respective Houses.

4. That all appointments shall be made by a Public Service Commission, according to a minimum standard of efficiency without at the same time depriving any community of its fair share in the services and in the case of lower grades no monopoly shall be permitted.

5. That in the federal and provincial cabinets, Muslim interests shall be adequately recognized by means of a convention agreed to by all the parties in the different legislatures.

6. That Sind shall be constituted into a separate province.

7. That the N.-W. F. Province and Baluchistan shall have exactly the same form of Government and administration as other provinces in British India.

8. That the future constitution of the country shall be federal and residuary powers shall vest in the federating units.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

9(a). That there shall be a provision of fundamental rights in constitution, guaranteeing to all the citizens the protection of their culture, language, script, education, profession and practice of religion, religious endowments and economic interests.

(b). That the fundamental rights and personal laws shall be effectively protected by specific provision to be embodied in the constitution.

(c). That there shall be no change in the constitution, so far as fundamental rights are concerned, except with the concurrence of a four-fifths majority of each House of the federal legislature.

10. That under federal constitution there shall be as special constituencies for the povincial legislatures.

11. That there shall be no second chamber in the provinces.

"FORWARD POLICY" CONDEMNED.

The fourth resolution condemns the aggressive forward policy" pursued by the Government of India regarding the transborder tribesmen of the North-West Frontier Province.

In the fifth the conference considers that it is grossly unfair on the part of the Government to pack the R. T. Conference with Muslims belonging to a particular school of political thought and declares that it will be an act of manifest injustice to exclude representatives of the All-India Nationalist Muslim Party from the R. T. C.

RELIEF TO THE DISTRESSED.

By the sixth resolution the conference urges, in view of the acute economic distress prevailing in Bengal, that the realization of rents and revenue should be suspended for a year and appeals that no realization of either principal or interest be made for a year from the debtors, especially those belonging to the cultivating class.

The seventh resolution appeals to the Muslims of Bengal to take to Swadeshi and encourage production and use of khaddar.

The next resolution urges the boycott of goods produced in Italy.

BURMA AFFAIR.

Strong indignation was expressed by the ninth resolution at the indifferent attitude of the Burma Government towards protecting Indian life and property in that country and at the mutilation of dead bodies of rebels of which sixteen had their heads severed from the trunks by the Government of Burma. It requests the Government of India to intervene in the matter.

By the tenth and last resolution the conference calls upon Muslim women to organize themselves so as to make themselves fit for the struggle for freedom of the motherland.

GWALIOR COLLEGE STUDENT ARRESTED

For Alleged Terrorist Methods

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 2.

Cawnpore Police have arrested Bhanupratap at Jalaun a few days back in connection terrorist outrage on 6th June, when two constables were shot by some alleged revolutionaries. He is kept in the District Jail.

Last year he was arrested at Cawnpore Station, was prosecuted under Section 109. After three months' detention he was acquitted. Bhanupratap is a student in B. A. Class, Gwalior, College.

CONGRESS WORK IN KERALA

New P. C. C. Begins Organisation

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 30.

The newly elected members of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee met at the Town Hall on Sunday and after thanking the office-bearers of the late committee for their good work during the last year elected the following 8 members to the All-India Congress Committee:—Messrs. Kelappan, Mahomed Abdur Rahman, U. Gopala Menon, R. Raghava Menon, P. K. Kunhisankara Menon, T. V. Chathukutti Nair, K. A. Damodara Menon and Srimathi M. Karthyayani.

The provincial Working Committee was re-constituted with Sriman K. Kelappan, as President (re-elected), T. Assankoya Mulla as Vice-President, K. A. Damodara Menon and Syed Mohamad as Secretaries, and K. Raman Menon as Treasurer. The committee contains two ladies.

The meeting appointed a special committee to draw up a full report of the history of the last Satyagraha campaign in Kerala.

After considerable discussion on all aspects of liquorshop picketing, the working committee was authorised to, formulate a plan for the most effective campaign against liquor.

The question of temple entry of "untouchables" was discussed and a committee was appointed to carry on an intensive propaganda in Malabar and Cochin State and to assist the Travancore organisations for the admission of all Hindus in Hindu Temples.

Another committee was appointed to collect funds for Congress work and generally improve the financial position of the Kerala P. C. C.

'C' WARD PICKETING GOING STRONG

As usual picketing was begun in "C" Ward from 5-30 p.m. and at 6 o'clock almost all the Toddy shops were covered up by Volunteers, friends and the Council members.

Sjts. Bimal Sharma, Manibhai Seth and Jahvarbhai Karsandas were seen moving about Except 2-3 shops near Chor Bazar almost all shops are picketed.

The shop keepers are taking the picketing smilingly and have been offering chairs, etc. It seems by this picketing they will be benefitted.

VOLUNTEERS' MEETING.

To concentrate measures with a view to have uniform picketing all around, all those who have enrolled as volunteers and also those who have taken the badges and have not been able to meet daily, are requested to come to-day at the committee's office at 2-30 a.m.

INDIA'S NATIONAL FLAG

More Suggestions Regarding Make Up

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Convener, the Flag Committee, appointed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, sends us for publication a summary of recommendations and suggestions received by him since 1st June, 1931, regarding the design of the Indian National Flag: Sug. Nos:—

45. Sjt. K. Punnayya, Editor, "Sindh Observer," suggests a small border in yellow round the four corners of the Tri-colour Flag with a wheel in the middle of the Flag symbolising the universe and universal brotherhood.

46. The Executive Committee of the Central Sikh League recommends:—

(a) A Tri-colour Flag of saffron, green and red.

(b) White stars indicating the number of provinces on an Indigo-coloured cloth.

(c) Seven colours of the rainbow.

or (d) A map of India with a red boundary and a yellow body bearing a letter script in Urdu, which says:—

Condemns communal interpretation of the colours of the Flag, but if it is there, insists upon its own colour being accepted.

47, 48 and 49. Sir C.V. Raman, Professor Ramananda Chatterjee, and Professor Sir S. Radhakrishnan endorse Dr. S. K. Chatterjee's suggestion already published to the effect that the Flag should be a Tri-colour one with the red ochre or safforn colour substituted for the white.

50. Sri. Durga Sadasiva Rao, Zamindar of Jayanthipuram, suggests background of white, red and green with 15 curvilinear streams standing for the 15 provinces having their confluence in a central eddy of blue, the whole design having at its top a Charkha in red and at its bottom a plough.

51. The Tamil Nadu P.C.C. supports no change whatever.

52. P. Gopal Nair: a green flag with a white border on four sides the device being spade in red with the handle too in red or, if necessary, in yellow.

53. Mr. V. Ramadass Pantulu of Madras suggests orange in place of white and the addition of plough for device.

54. "Anonymous" suggests four green oblongs separated by white ones, but meeting at the centre by means of a star in red or the existing Tri-colour Flag with the addition of yellow at the bottom and at the flying end so that the yellow makes a gnonon, white the existing Tri-colour Flag, completes the rectangle.

LONDON TO PROHIBIT SMOKY, NOISY CARS.

In the future the motor car that throws off visible exhaust in London will cost its owner a fine and possible cancellation of his license. In accordance with his powers under the new road traffic act Mr. Herbert Morrison, minister of transport, has determined that every motor vehicle must be so constructed that no avoidable smoke or visible vapour is emitted from it. "The owner must maintain the vehicle in such a condition that it will not emit smoke, visible vapour or sparks which can be prevented by the exercise of care," according to the official decree.

Minister Morrison has set out to check noise also. Noise must not be caused by defects, lack of repair, faulty loading of trucks, the blowing of horns or hooters, except when absolutely necessary to public safety. The police will have the right to step into any and every car and test brakes if they suspect they are in anyway defective, or not properly adjusted.

PARIS BAN ON AUTO HORNS.

The Paris Prefect of Police and his traffic commission have declared relentless war on noise and voted a decree which should insure dwellers in that capital eight hours of comparative quiet each night.

The tooting of automobile horns, which to visitors in Paris has become its characteristic sound, will be silenced between 10 o'clock at night and 6 in the morning, when drivers must make use of their headlights to give warning at crossings. The new order goes even further, however, and forbids bells on street cars and whistles in stations or trains or on togboats on the Seine being sounded within the city limits during the late night hours.

REMEDIES OF UNTOWARD FATE

Wear A Suitable Talisman of Ours and Be Happy with your Family for Life.

Our MARVELLOUSLY EFFICACIOUS TALISMANS have extraordinary power to undo the evil influence of all the planets and to bring you all success, peace and happiness in life,—success in business, trade, Commerce, Agriculture, Examination and litigation. They help in curing all sorts of diseases, averting worldly trouble, premature death, dangers at every step, pecuniary distress, quarrel with friends and relatives, loss of wife and children, increase of the number of enemies, mental disquiet, etc., and acquiring service, promotion, increment of pay, suitable marriage, conjugal love, honours from Government, long life—in short, health and prosperity.

SURE SUCCESS SURE REMEDY. A Trial Will Surely Convince You

Money will be refunded in case of failure. We send letter of guarantee with each Kavacha.

SHYAMA TALISMAN—It is many in one. While making you free from debts, it will give you plenty of wealth with a happy band of joyous children, at the same time make you proof against all attacks by enemies. Price Rs. 9-10.

DHANADA TALISMAN—Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling. Whenever a wearer thinks of something he gets the result without delay. The Goddess Lakshmi always resides at his house and gives him son, wealth, long life and fame. Prosperity in service and trads, etc. It will give even a beggar the wealth of a king. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects in gold tube. Rs. 29-11.

MANGALA—By this incurable skin diseases such as Leprosy and Leucoderma, Eczema, Ringworm, etc., can be cured. It also stops discharge of blood through the mouth and nose, cures Dysentry, Piles, Toothache and Urinal Troubles. Rs. 8-10.

BASHIKARANA TALISMAN —Through the influence of this Talisman the wearer gets promotion in services and succeeds in pleasing higher officials. It further brings any desired person under absolute control or subjection, through whom any object may be fulfilled. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects. Price Rs. 14-2 (Gold).

DHANAWANTARI— Controls birth wonderfully and increases beauty of woman. Rs. 7-9.

SARASWATI—Grants retentive faculty. Success in Examination. Rs. 9-9.

SURYA TALISMAN—Its wearer is sure to shake off the most obstinate of diseases. Price Rs. 5-3.

SUKRA—This Kavacha propitiates the planet Venus. It imparts poetical talents and cures all diseases relating to Nervous Debility, e.g. waste of semen, loss of manhood, Diabetes, Urethral complaints, etc. Price Rs. 7-5. Special Rs. 39-5.

A FEW EXTRACTS FROM THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS RECEIVED RECENTLY

HON'BLE JUSTICE Mr. A. H. CUMING, Calcutta—On examining my forehead, the exact time of birth of me and my son were correctly stated. He made some wonderful predictions about me which were proved to the last letter.

HON'BLE JUSTICE RAI D. N. CHAKRAVARTY BAHADUR, Calcutta—Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhusan is an expert in Astrology. I am sure he will satisfy anybody.

Hon'ble Mr. K. L. DUTTA, Retired Accountant-General, Madras and Registrar, Calcutta University—Jyotirbhusan possesses extraordinary power in Astrology and Palmistry.

Hon'ble Mr. N. C. DAS, Offg. District Magistrate, Noakhali. Member, L. G. Council, E. B. & Assam—He is an adept in Astrology and Palmistry. His reading of the past and future in a man's destiny is wonderful.

HON'BLE DISTRICT JUDGE, Mr. H. P. MUKHERJEE, Sylhet—He has made me greatly astonished by calculating quite exactly the date of birth of a son of me by examining my forehead.

HON'BLE Mr. M. A. MOMEN, COMMISSIONER, Chittagong Division. Chittagong—I was struck with wonder at the miraculous power of Pandit B. K. Jyotirbhusan. His power of calculations seems to be wonderful. His great learning deserves recognition by the bestowance of MAHAMAHOPADHYA. Dated 15th March, 1931.

Pandit D. BORA, Bejgaon, Shibsagar, Assam—Sir, I have got immense effect by your Dhanada and Surya Talisman within 15 days.

HON'BLE KHAN BAHADUR N. AHMED, M.A., Registrar, Dacca University—He told accurately some of the principal events of my past and future life.

Mr. J. A. LAWRENCE, 28, Higashi Umedecho, Kitaku, Osaka, JAPAN, writes:—I was getting good results from the Sani Talisman and all my family were passing a very different life since I started the use of it, I am very sorry I lost it. 2-3-31.

Mr. H. C. DATTA, P.O. Birpara, Nangdola Estate, Jalpaiguri—A Bashikaran Talisman from you gave me immense good effects.

Mr. BANKA SATYANARAYAN, B.A., Deputy Tahasildar, Khothapeta, Madras—I have been perceiving wonderful effects of your Sani, Nabagraha and Bagalamukhi Talismans.

Mr. J. K. ROY, Zemindar and Hony. Magistrate, Chittagong—I am surprised at the efficacy of your Shyama, Nabagraha, Nrisingha and Sani Talismans. They made me quite well.

Mr. P. SINGH, Vakil High Court, Calcutta—I am well astonished seeing wonderful effects of your Shyama, Dhanada and Bagalmukhi Kavachas within a week.

Mr. T. N MITRA, Durgaganja, Purnia—I have brought many talismans from you. Their effects are quite satisfactory.

ASTROLOGICAL MIRACLE.—The biggest Astrological Society in India and the far East.

NOTE.—One year life reading (monthly) Rs. 4/-. Detail with other information Rs. 8/-. Three years Rs. 10/-. Detail Rs. 16/-. Five years Rs. 16/-. Detail Rs. 30/-. All foreign orders and orders for life reading, high priced talismans and questions to be sent with cash in advance. Detail prospectus on request. We have many other wonderful invaluable Talismans.

The All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.

PRESIDENT—PANDIT B. K. BHATTACHARYA, JYOTIRBHUSAN, F.T.S. (30 years' expd.)

HEAD OFFICE: 105 (B) GREY STREET, CALCUTTA. Phone No. B.B. 3685: Telegrams "Astrologer", Calcutta.

BRANCH OFFICES:—49, DHARAMTALLA STREET, Phone Cal. 2851 and 144-3. Harrison Road, Phone B.B. 2683.

WE CAN HELP YOU

PFAFF

THE WELL-KNOWN GERMAN

SEWING MACHINES

TELE PHONE. 24305 GRAM PFAFF.

QUALITY UNSURPASSED RELIABLE AND DURABLE BEST MECHANISM.

TERMS CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED

ASK FOR PARTICULARS

SOLE AGENTS:

BELL & Co Ld.

Carnac Rd., BOMBAY & Mount Rd., MADRAS.

BRANCHES ALL OVER THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES AND C. P.

AUTOMOTIVE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

French automobile manufacturers, realizing that their industry has become the second largest automotive industry in the world and the third ranking domestic industry, have decided that a protective tariff is more dangerous than helpful.

Certain groups have asked Parliament to lighten the tax on American, British and German cars in an effort to stave off retaliation. Figures show that while importing two foreign cars, France exported five, leaving a balance well in the favour of its automobile manufacturers. It is to protect this balance against retaliation that the manufacturers are inviting the lower tariff.

Nearly half a million persons are employed in the French automobile industry. There are 110,00 men in the workshops, 45,000 in accessory factories 25,000 in the tire departments, 90,000 are test chauffeurs, 30,000 are agents and 120,000 are repair shop staff.

In 1930 the French automotive industry consumed a total of 245,000 tons of steel, 45,000 tons of cast iron, 12,000 tons of bronze, 4,500 tons of paints and varnishes, 3,300 tons of cotton and other stuffing for seats and 250,000 square meters of glass.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

The s. s. Ranpura with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 5.

Opening Ceremony of Shri Hindu Vyayam Saala, De Lisle Road, 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—11.45 a.m. Gramphone Records.

6.45 p.m.—Jamu Dani's stories in Gujerati

9-30 p.m.—Prof. N. Vyas and D. Parwatker's classical music.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 5th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at noon the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Cathay" arrived London on Friday the 3rd instant.

HINDI STREE SANGHATAN SOCIAL CLUB—In aid of the above Dadar institution a music programme by Mr. G. C. Mandebuwa of Baroda has been arranged for to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at Dhuru Hall, Dadar. Fees Re 1/- and annas eight only. Special concession for ladies Re. 0-4-0.

"THREE ARTS."—"The Three Arts" special number will be issued to-day (Saturday).

AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' MEETING.—Under the auspieces of the Labour Research Bureau a Meeting of the Automobile workers will be held at 3.0 p.m., to-day (Caturday) in the premises of the Kanya Shala Girgaum Back Road, (Opp. China Baug).

DISCOURSE ON UPANISHADS.—Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public discourse on Upanishads at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, today (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class in English on Bhagwat Geeta at the Seth Anandilal Poddar School, Santacruz, on Sunday the 5th inst. at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

SECRETARIES TRAINING CLASS.—Prof. R. M. Joshi will inaugurate the Secretaries Training Class arranged by the Girgaum Cooperative Institute to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Maratha High School, Girgium, Bombay.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The Inaugural Address of the June-October Term will be delivered to-day (Saturday) at 6.30 p.m. by the Vice-Chancellor, Rev. John MacKenzie, Principal of the Wilson College, at the Brotherhood Premises, French Bridge, Chawpatty, Bombay.

MANDVI DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meeting of the Council of the Mandvi District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Mandvi Congress Office.

MATINEE SHOW BY LALITKALA DARSHA NATAK MANDALI.

In response to repeated demands of patrons, Mr. Pendharkar of the Lalitkaladharsha Natak Mandali, has decided to have matinee performance of Maratni plays at Ripon Theatre beginning at 4 p.m. The first matinee performance to-day (Saturday) will "Shika-Kattyar".

TEA PARTY AT THE TAJ MAHAL

A tea party in honour of His Highness the Maharaja Udaisinh of Jhabua, a small State in the Central India, was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Friday evening.

Among the guests were His Highness the Maharao of Cutch, His Highness the Thakoresahib of Palitana, Dewan of Doongerpoor, Dewan of Santrampur, Mr. Mahomed Hoosein, Chief Minister of Bhawalpur, Mr. Suryashanker Mehta, Dewan of Cutch, Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Mr. A. R. Dalal, the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tayabji, Mr. Sabhbhov Barodawala, Moola Mahomadali Hararwala and Khan Bahadur Cowasji Pettigara. Mr. Mahomed Ali Allabax was the host.

WHY PAY MORE TAX?

WHEN YOUR DIFFICULTIES ARE SOLVED WITHOUT ANY BOTHERATION.

Intricacies in Income Tax requires immediate attention. It affects Public and Private Companies, Firms, Hindu Undivided Families, Trustees, Beneficiaries, Individuals, Businessmen and Property Holders alike. Ordinary staff, however competent, is not expected to solve the same. Do not, therefore, hesitate to consult

MESSRS. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

Income Tax Experts, 6, Ravelin Street, Sukhadvala Building Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 22560

INTENSIVE LIQUOR PICKETING IN BOMBAY CONTINUES

—:o:—

Secret Meeting Of Liquor Shop Owners Decides To Bid For Shops

The picketing of toddy and liquor shops was resumed on Friday precisely at 5 p.m. It was very effective and passed off without any untoward incident.

More volunteers were on duty yesterday than on the previous day. The appeals of the District Congress Committees for enrollment of new part-time volunteers are receiving very good response since day by day more young men and women are registering themselves as pickets.

NO DISTURBANCE

A few persons calling themselves volunteers of the so-called Azad Party and Jamiat-ul-Ulema posted themselves in front of the toddy and liquor shops at various places in Duncun Road and Madanpura localities, but there was no disturbance anywhere. Despite drenching rains the members of the B. P. C. C. and various ward Congress Committees were personally picketing. The lady pickets are second to none in their enthusiasm. Their number is increasing every day.

TODDYWALLAS CONFER

It is understood that the licensees of toddy shops held a secret meeting on Friday afternoon to consider the advisability of renewing their licenses under the present circumstances. The view prevailed that since these licenses were obtainable at the cheapest price, as a result of the Congress propaganda, there was not much harm in sending in the tenders.

The Congress authorities, it is understood, have made clear to these licensees that the picketing was going to continue till the drink evil was eradicated from the city of Bombay and it was not a temporary measure. Hundreds of volunteers who are joining as pickets are educated young men and women offering their services to the Congress from patriotic motives.

LARGE SCALE PREPARATIONS

It is reliably understood that the B. P. C. C. and the Ward Committees are making preparations on a very large scale to stiffen and enlarge picketing from next Monday so as to include within its operations the whole of liquor trade.

SUPPORT FOR PICKETING

There is a suggestion that taking advantage of the presence of the members of the Working Committee in Bombay, a big demonstration should be arranged in the city in support of the picketing activities.

To-day the picketing will be resumed at 5 p.m.

NEW BAR OPPOSITE DADAR STATION

Public Protest

Under the auspices of Gandhi Seva Mandal a procession from north and south localities of "G" Ward will be taken out to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. and terminate in a meeting at Tilak Maidan to protest against the new liquor Bar announced to be shortly opened opposite Dadar (B.B. and C.I. Rly.) Station when Sjts. Mansingrao Jagtap, Dr. Bhaindarkar, Dr. Kharkar, Sjt. B. R. Dhurandhar, Mrs. Yamunabai Ghodekar, Sjts. Jammadas Dwarkadas and Sjt. S. K. Patil will speak and Sjt. Bhaoo Saheb Shinde will preside.

PICKETING IN "C" WARD.

As usual the picketing in "C" Ward was carried on by the Council Members and the other workers. Even the remotest corner shop in Chor Baztr were picketed. Inspite of the heavy rains all the volunteers were seen at their posts. At all the shops the shop-keepers have been very courteous except at the Picket Road shop where the proprietor insults the workers. To-day a volunteer was slapped and abusive language was used towards Mr. Vrijlal Raichand.

VOLUNTEERS CONFERENCE ON MONDAY.

All the volunteers and workers of this Ward who have enrolled as picketing volunteers are requested to meet at the Committee's Office on Monday, at 9-30 p.m. (S T) sharp.

APPEAL FOR PART-TIME VOLUNTEERS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

It is proposed to hold a Conference of all present and prospective Volunteers taking part in picketing of Toddy and Liquor shops on Sunday, the 5th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House to take stock of the picketing activities during the week and to concert measures for stiffening the picketing and making it better organised and more intensive. We have to request picketers from all 7 Wards to attend this Conference and help us with their suggestions and advice.

BIG DEVELOPMENTS BY MONDAY?

We are making every endeavour in our power to extend and intensify picketing to such an extent as to cover the whole liquor trade in its operations. If the arrangements are completed in time, we shall picket all toddy and liquor shops in the city from Monday next. This will require no less than 800 volunteers. We are confident that the public response which has been most encouraging during the last few days, will enable us to realise our hopes. At present the picketing is done by part time volunteers most of whom are busy during the working hours of the day in their daily avocations. The picketing hours have been deliberately fixed in the evening with a view to enable patriotic workers view to enable p shrdlu mtw serving in various offices to do this national service outside the working hours. We have once again to appeal to all citizens of Bombay to assist the Congress in its noble endeavours by enrolling themselves as part-time volunteers in large numbers for the work of picketing. With their assistance we are sure, in no distant time, we can make Bombay a "Dry City".

PRABHAT PHERY SANGH.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, Prabhat Phery Sangh, writes:—Members of all Prabhat Pheries are requested to take part in the informal conference called by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for devising steps to strengthen the liquor picketing.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of Prabhat Phery Sangh will be held at Congress House, on Sunday, the 5th inst., at 9-30 a.m.

TODDY-LIQUOR PICKETING CONFERENCE.

The Hon. Secretary, "F" Ward, writes:—A Conference of all the present and prospective Toddy-Liquor Shop Picketers of the "F" Ward (Parel) including Matunga, will be held on Sunday, the 5th inst. at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Parel Congress Office (Kavarana Building).

All Congressmen in Parel are requested to join as picketers and attend the above Conference.

Bombay's Representatives To A. I. C. C

ELECTION TO TAKE PLACE ON JULY 12

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The election of the seven members to the All-India Congress Committee by the Members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the current year will be held on Sunday, (12 July), at the Congress House. The voting will be by single transferable vote. The polling time will be from 8 a.m. (S. T.) to 3 p.m. (S. T.) continuously. The candidates for election shall send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by th members B. P. C. C., so as to reach the Office of the B. P. C. C. on or before Friday, (10th July), at or before 10 a.m. (S. T.)

B. P. C. C. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The 10th Annual General Meeting of the B. P. C. C. will be held to-morrow, (Sunday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Congress House.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Sunday, at 4 p.m. at the Peoples Jinnah Hall, Congress House, Girgaum Back Road.

Alleged Frauds On Local Banks

CLERKS PUT BEFORE MAGISTRATE AND REMANDED.

The police have arrested one more clerk in connection with the frauds on certain local banks which are being investigated into for the past few days. In this connection Ganesh Mangesh Kudiadi, a clerk in the Bank of Baroda was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D., and placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, charged with cheating the bank to the extent of Rs. 4445. Along with Ganesh Mangesh Kudiadi was also placed Vithal N. Kadbet, who had been already arrested in connection with fraud on the Bank of Taiwan, Eastern Bank and Bank of India and subsequently enlarged on bail. The first accused Ganesh Mangesh was a clerk in the Bank of Baroda and, it is alleged, absented himself from 30th June last. Before Mangesh absented himself, the Manager of the Bank of Baroda was enquiring into the complaint of Mr. R. J. Patel of Poona, a constituent of the Bank, who reported that Rs. 4445 were less in his account. The enquiries showed that on the 17th April last, a letter purported to have been written and signed by Mr. R. J. Patel from Poona was presented at the Bank requesting the bank to give a cheque book to the bearer of the letter. On the 18th and 22nd April, two cheques aggregating Rs. 4445 were presenteed and cashed alleged to have been signed by Mr. R. J. Patel.

Subsequently Mr. Patel drew another cheque which was dishonoured with the intimation that his bank balance was insufficient to meet the amount. Mr. Patel thereupon wrote to the Manager that he had not drawn any amount previously and while the matter was being enquired into the accused Ganesh Mangesh absented himself.

While this matter was being enquired into by the Manager of Baroda Bank, the police were making enquiries into the frauds on other banks and in the course of their enquiries they learnt that along with Ganesh Mangesh, Vithal N. Kadbet was also involved. Kadbet was employed in the Bank of Taiwan and was recently released by the Magistrate on bail in connection with the frauds on Bank of India, Eastern Bank and Bank of Taiwan. The police arrested both Mangesh and Vithal and they were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on Friday.

Sub-Inspector Parulekar of C. I. D. applied for a remand of the accused in police custody till 30th July which was granted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 3.

In the share market to-day Jute shares opened quiet in sympathy with slightly weaker Hessian market and as the session progressed selling pressure developed and prices generally were written down further. In coals better feeling was in evidence and rates in certain instances improved to some extent. Raneegunge were again in strong demand and registered shart advance. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous section disclosed no fresh feature. Government securities were steady. Closing quotations were:—

Three per cent paper 51/14; three and a half per cent paper 60/8; four per cent loan 1960/70 72/15; six per cent. U. P. Bonds 1921/41 108/10.

Bank: Imperial Bank fully paid 1045.

Railway: Howrah Amta Light Railway 102.

Cotton: Kesoram ordy. 2/13.

Coals: A'din 3/4; Bhalgora 2/6; Burra Dhemo 5/8; Burrakur 11/4; Ghusick and Muslia 3/4; Lakurka 1/8; Raneegung 32/8; West Jamuria 5.

Jutes: Albion ordy. 353; Auckland ordy. 157; Bally ordy. 123; Barangore 122; Cheviot 202; Clive 19/4; Empire 36; Hooghly ordy. 54/4; Howrah ordy. 27/15; Kamarhatty ordy. 334; Kankinarrah ordy. 315; National 19; New Central ordy. 375; Presidency 5/1; Reliance ordy. 56.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Chemical pref. 10/12; Indian Iron and Steel 2/13; Marshal and Co. 1/4; B. I. Corporation ordy. as. 11; Ganges Rope 283/8; New Cavan Sugar 5/12.—A P.

ENDURANCE CYCLING COMPETITION

120 Miles In 12 Hours

RAJSHAI, July 1.

An endurance cycling competition was held at Natore in which Sarat Chandra Goswami covered 120 miles and Sukumar Das 109 miles in 12 hours. Prizes were awarded to them.—A. P.

"HORROR OF INDIAN WORKER'S LIFE"

"Daily Herald's" Crocodile Tears

BRITISH PRESS COMMENT ON WHITLEY REPORT

(From Our Correspondence.)

MADRAS, July 2.

Commenting on Whitley Report the "Daily Herald" says, "the terrible story cannot be read by Englishmen without sense of shame for these things not merely exist under British rule they have grown up under it." The paper adds, "There should not be a day's delay in putting the recommendations into force." "We are still responsible to India and cannot tolerate the continuance of horror that is to-day the life of Indian worker and family".

"TIMES" BLESSINGS.

The "Times" says, the Commission have rendered a great service to Indian industry. Their unanimous findings provide a basis for labour legislation that no Government will be able to neglect. The general impression left by the report is one of hopelessness. It may not be possible during the financial stringency to finance ambitious welfare schemes but some legislation which the Commissioners advocate cost nothing and would do much to relieve Indian labour from the burden of usury and exactions of the jobber. The "Hindu" correspondent who cables the above fears that the Whitley Report will be exploited in certain quarters to India's detriment as revealing class victimisation engendering the country's social conditions.

The "News Chronicle" in the course of a scathing indictment says the report makes a picture so horrible that the boldest and most optimistic will feel dashed in hopes at India's future.

LOKMANYA TILAK MEMORIAL STATUE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is to be regretted that the citizens of Bombay should not be informed, through the Press, from time to time, about the progress of the work of the Lokmanya Tilak memorial statue. The Statue Committee is responsible to the public for the trust imposed in them to have a befitting statue to the memory of the lamented patriot and publicist—Lokmanya Tilak. Have the public no right to dispute the choice of the sculptor, when they have subscribed and donated to the Memorial Fund, and demand justice and fair play for other competitors, when the Committee chose of their free will to institute a competition? And also to know if the fortunate sculptor is fit to enjoy extra concessions and benefit of the lenient attitude which has been mentioned by Mr. K. H. Vakil writing twice in the "Bombay Chronicle" on this subject. In spite of all this, will the public be assured that the Memorial statue will be ready within the time limit imposed upon the sculptor? Knowing full well the fact that the Anniversary date is fast approaching and there is only about a month left, it is imperative that the Committee should make known to the public how far the work has progressed and keep the statue for the general inspection of the Public. Will the Committee publish their report for the information of the public as early as possible and enlighten them upon the topic? It is, indeed, a pity, we are constrained to remark, that the Memorial Committee should be so slack and indifferent once when they accepted the trust.—Yours, etc.

HUMBLE DONOR

STOP PRESS

J. P. GOVT. ASKS COMMISSIONER TO CANCEL LETTERS TO ZAMINDARS.

NAINITAL, July 3.

The United Provinces Government, says a communique, have just seen two letters issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Rae Bareli to local land-owners as regards steps to be taken in dealing with agrarian situation in that district.

Certain passages in these letters are not fully in accord with the attitude which has been maintained by the Government in respect of relations between landlords and tenants and Deputy Commissioner has accordingly been instructed to cancel these letters.

As regards orders issued under Section 144 to which reference has been made in the press the Deputy Commissioner has already substantially modified them on his own initiative.—A. P.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

LONDON, July 3.

At Wimbledon Sydney Wood (America) becomes Men's Singles Champion. Opposing finalist Frank Shields (America) having injured his knee in semi-final against Bezota has scratched from final.—Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT IN POSTS & TELEGRAPH DEPT.

—:o:—

Sub-Committee Constituted

WRITTEN STATEMENTS INVITED.

BOMBAY, July 3.

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junr.), Chairman, Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Advisory Sub-Committee, has issued the following communique to the Press:—

"As announced in Notification No. 371/Ret., dated the 17th June, 1931, of the Government of India in the Finance Department, a Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee, has been constituted to deal with the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

The Committee consists of:—

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Junr.), Chairman; the Hon. Mr. B.K. Basu; Mr. Amar Nath Dutt, M.L.A., Mr. Mohammed Yamin Khan; Mr. F.C. Annesley and Mr. N.V. Raghavan, members; and Mr. S. P. Varma, Secretary.

To help in their examination of the possibilities of economy and retrenchment in the working of the Posts and Telegraphs Department, the Sub-Committee are desirous of obtaining evidence from all members of the general public interested in the Department, who are in a position to offer specific suggestions for effecting retrenchment.

The Sub-Committee will, accordingly, be glad to receive written statements containing such suggestions, on perusal of which they will decide whether it is necessary to amplify or supplement the evidence by an oral examination. The memoranda should reach the Committee by 20th July, 1931, and should be addressed to the Secretary, Posts and Telegraphs Retrenchment Advisory Sub-Committee, c/o the Post Master General, Bombay.

FIRST MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON 15TH.

The first meeting of the Sub-Committee will take place in Bombay in the office of the Postmaster-General on the 15th July, 1931. The Sub-Committee also intend, if they decide to take oral evidence, to examine at Bombay, witnesses for whom Bombay would be more convenient than Simla.—A.P.

DANGER SIGNALS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

(Continued from page 1)

are working hand in glove, while one of them is a party to the dispute and another is a judge. Even now, however, the Federation will be delighted if the Board of Conciliation is appointed.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

Coming to the defences urged by the Railway Board in justification of their action I reiterate that the failure to receive the deputation of the Federation in March last was the origin of the trouble. Besides being discourteous to a body which is recognised as the spokesman of 3,00,000 of Railway Workers, this refusal was unreasonable. Situation went on developing to the prejudice of the workers until the 25th and 26th of June, when under the convention, which is now three years' old, the Railway Board was obliged to meet the Federation. But for this adventitious circumstance, the Railway Board might never have met the Federation and the retrenchmen would have been completed without any opportunity being offered to the workers to represent their case.

WORKERS' DEMAND.

The representatives of the Federation drew up a comprehensive statement. The representatives of the Federation while agreeing to give all reasonable time to the Railway Board, only asked that all further retrenchment must be stopped in the meanwhile. But the Railway Board remained adament and would not agree to suspend further retrenchment.

The situation therefore is this. Retrenchment on a large scale unparalleled in the history of the Indian Railways is in progress for the last 4 months. The Government of India in their Departments of Industries and Labour are simply sitting upon the application for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation, instead of discharging their statutory duty to dispose it of on merits at the earliest moment. There is intense unrest, anxiety and consternation among Railway Workers all over India.

The workers' case is before the Railway Board on which they are unable to decide without further consideration and have refused to suspend the retrenchment in the meantime. What are then the workers to do? Are they helplessly to watch day after day the slaughter of the innocent until 75,000 workers with wifes and children are left on the streets? Are they to wait until the whole retrenchment is over and the issue is dead? When every remedy has failed is their action to advise the ballot precipitated? My colleagues and myself are seeing the Railway Board next week. In the meantime it is open to Sir Joseph Bhore to appoint the Board of Conciliation. It is also open to the Railway Board to suspend the retrenchment and to repair the mischief already done.

A DENTIST ENDS HIS LIFE

Domestic Troubles Lead To Suicide

Being worried by his domestic troubles, Sorabji Jamshedji Vaid, a Parsi Dentist, brought about an end of his life on Thursday evening by taking hydrochloric acid. The deceased was a dentist and went to a friend's shop at Kalbadevi, on Thursday, where he suddenly swallowed the poison. The police being informed removed him to the hospital but he died on the way. A chit was found in his coat pocket in which he blamed his parents for having married him to a girl he did not like. The Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing.

DESTITUTE BENGAL TENANTRY

No Food & No Money

AUCTION SALES OF ESTATES FAIL

DINAJPUR, July 1.

On the Government revenue sale day, which was fixed for June 27, it was found that there were 201 estates which had made defaults in the payment of Government Revenue for the March 'kist.'

Ten cases in which the parties made part payments the Collector granted time of one or two months for payment of the balance.

NO BUYERS AT ALL.

Several estates were put up for sale, but there were no bidders and the Collector adjourned the sale instead of making the estate 'khas.' The majority of the defaulters, however, made full payments and only one estate was sold on the day.

TENANTS DESTITUTE.

The increase in the number of revenue defaulters is due to the failure of rent collections, and the general scarcity of money. The tenants generally have no money in hand and their stock of food crops is hardly sufficient to maintain themselves for the rest of the year.

Reports of scarcity of food are coming in from all quarters. Prices of jute and paddy are showing signs of further decline and there is no indication of improvement in the money market in the near future.—A.P.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF BENGAL CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT

MYMENSINGH, July 1.

Babu Bhakti Bhushan Sen has been arrested, it is understood, under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act following a search of his house.

His brother, Babu Shamananda Sen, who was also arrested under the Ordinance, is now detained in Baza detention camp.—A.P.

KHAIRPUR'S ABSENTEE RULER

The Director of Information, Bombay, issued the following communique this afternoon:—

The Government of Bombay have noticed a paragraph which appeared in the "Times of India" under the heading "Khairpur Ruler Superseded." That headline and some of the statements following it are inaccurate.

It is the case that the Khairpur State is in great financial difficulties owing partly to a decrease in revenue due to causes prevalent throughout India and partly to excessive expenditure on purposes connected with the ruling family. Measures for restoring financial equilibrium are under consideration, but final orders have not yet been issued.

His Highness has not been superseded, nor is his deposition under contemplation.

Mr. Taunton's position is that of Minister in His Highness' service, and he is practically in charge of the whole administration owing to His Highness' voluntary prolonged absence from the State.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED with a view that Patients suffering from PILES can test and benefit by the efficacy of "MEENO" the manufacturers have now put on sale "TRIAL SIZE" (8 days') Pot for Re. 1 or Re. 1/4 V.P.P.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO., Agents,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
100 p. c. Indian Office
FOR
Fire, Motor, Marine Insurance
Apply to— J. C. SETALVAD & CO., MANAGING AGENT, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY A SWADESHI
CONCERN

Capital (Paid up) ...	Rs.	2,18,700
Uncalled Capital ...	Rs.	16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund ...	Rs	24,64,000
Reserve Fund ...	Rs.	1,06,866

Permanent Disability benefits free
K. C. DESAI, B.A., LL.B, Manager.

SWEEPING EXAM. SUCCESSES 1930-31
DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE
D. COM (L.M.C) 1930—ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA (100 p.c.) Specialised Banking Diploma 83 (per cent.) Specialised Business Organisation Diploma (59 per cent.), and Secretarial Diploma 55 per cent.)
IN C.A.I.B. AND A.C.I.I. our students are the only Indian Institute students successful.
F.I.S.A. FINAL EXAMINATION. Decr. 1930 (87 per cent.) Ours are the only Indian students holding Fellowship Diploma.
L.C.C. for the past 30 years, year after year. HIGHEST NUMBER OF HONOURS, subjects and passes in India were ours. Rothschild Prize. L.C.C. Gold Medal. Warnher Beit Prize and other prizes were exclusively secured during previous years.
G.D.A. 1931, about (33 per cent.) including postal students, graduates and ex-students known to have appeared, which we believe is the highest percentage obtained by a PRIVATE INSTITUTE IN BOMBAY. THE ONLY HONOUR declared in LAST SIX YEARS WAS OURS. NO OTHER PRIVATE INSTITUTE IN BOMBAY HAS EVER PASSED a G.D.A. STUDENT WITH HONOUR.
Call or Apply for Prospectus:—80, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXCELLENT RESULTS
G.D.A. 1931
OUT OF THE TOTAL 105 Candidates, who have passed from the whole of India, BATLIBOI'S Accountancy Training Institute claims 41 Passes. This is the largest number passed from a single Institute in the whole of India.
Enrol immediately to avoid disappointment for want of accommodation.
BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.
NAVSARI BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

MARBLE and TILES
Available in
Several Designs
With
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1931.

COMPROMISE ALL ROUND.

Interviewed about the report which he had signed without a dissenting note, Mr. N. M. Joshi somewhat superfluously pointed out that the recommendations in the report were in the nature of a compromise between representatives of employers, Government and Labour. At the same time, however, it must be noted that Labour, which is struggling for the barest necessaries and decencies of life can ill afford to compromise with its minimum requirements. The civilised world prescribes 48 hours a week as the maximum for workers. The present regime in India tolerates a violent departure from that standard; though, humanely speaking, the rigour of the Indian climate might warrant a lower maximum. The majority of the Commission thinking more of production than of producers suggest a maximum of 54 hours. Sir Victor Sassoon ultimately alone—lending a comic touch to the discussion by insisting that even that is too low a maximum and that it is perfectly possible and economically necessary to exact more work out of factory "hands". Messrs. Joshi, Chaman Lall and Cliff rightly advocated a 48 hour week but were outvoted by the pro-capitalist group. We wish that these minority members had protested by writing a strong note of dissent on this and several other points on which they disagreed with the majority. But it seems they were content with getting the majority to note their dissent and briefly indicate their views in the general report. A separate note of their own would have lent more weight to their views. As it is, the minority seems have light-heartedly acquiesced in the view of the majority in the name of compromise.

On several other points too, we find, the views of the only two Indian Labour leaders have been overridden by the majority of the Commission. For instance, they rightly recommended that those sections of the Factories Act which relate to hours and the weekly rest day should be extended to all factories employing more than 5 persons. But the majority turned down the suggestion. Again, with regard to working hours in mines the existing statute permits daily shifts of 12 hours but requires that the maximum weekly hours shall not exceed 54 for underground workers. Messrs. Joshi, Chaman Lall and Cliff humanely recommended that a shift should not be longer than 8 hours. But the majority would not reduce the maximum number of hours for a shift, though it has thrown out a pious suggestion that "the possibilities of 10 and 9 hour shifts should be explored as well as the more usual 8 hour shift". As regards railway workers, inasmuch as the times of beginning and finishing duty for most workers are irregular and those operating traffic services are responsible for the safety of the travelling public and should, therefore, be most attentive and alert, Messrs Joshi and Chaman Lall recommended that at least such workers must be given the benefit of a 48 hour week. But the majority would not make any difference between these and other workers. One of the best suggestions of the Indian Labour leaders and also of Mr. Cliff and Miss Power was that the minimum age of employment in factories coming under the Factories Act should be raised forthwith from 12 to 13 years. But it is a pity that the majority of the Commission was perverse enough to turn down this humane recommendation. We do not know if the moderate Indian Labour leaders, ever making a fetish of compromise, failed to be self-assertive enough. The report might have been a great deal better if the Commission had an Indian Chairman. Even a moderate Labour leader like Mr. Bakhale, seems to have been impressed by the many serious shortcomings of the Commission's report. He is quite right in believing that "the absence of any recommendations on the establishment of Employment Agencies, Insurance, Old Age Pensions, Minimum Wage-fixing Machinery, and Adult Franchise will cause grave disappointment to Indian Labour." But we feel at the same time that Indian Labour and other sections of the Indian people will now depend for their salvation far more on their own organisation than on such Royal Commissions.

THE TILAK MEMORIAL

The Tilak Memorial Committee will, this evening, discuss the model in clay, prepared for the Lokamanya Statue. The statue was expected to be ready by this time. But the Committee has been unusually charitable to the sculptor. The inordinate delay cannot be disputed. And, it cannot be justified except in circumstances which could prove conclusively that it was inevitable for other reasons than the personal convenience of the sculptor. The Memorial Committee is, we think conscious of its national trust. We expect and hope therefore that it will take every precaution, make every endeavour, to ensure the best that art can offer as a national homage to the memory of the Lokamanya. Every other consideration must be subordinated to that main objective of the statue. The Tilak Memorial Committee has been singularly fortunate. It possesses the requisite funds. The services of the highest arts talents in the city and the Presidency are easily available. If it fails to take advantage it will be singularly unfortunate for the nation. It will be a bad and unhealthy precedent for the future of national art.

The dissatisfaction with the method and work of the present sculptor is no secret to the members of the Committee. The Committee has given him every conceivable chance and concession The generous attitude could be prolonged only by risking public confidence. Maywe, therefore, suggest that the public should be immediately and unequivocably taken into confidence? The letter from the "donor" published elsewhere contains one of the practicable suggestions. There will be, in all likelihood, other and similar proposals placed this evening before the Committee. We earnestly hope the Committee will consider them and decide dispassonately and helpfully.

RETRENCH FIRST

In this country an administration run on the most expensive lines, particularly in regard to its "Reserved Subjects," always seeks to cripple the progress of nation-building departments when faced with financial stringency. The Minister for Local Self-Government in the Bombay Diarchy unfolded a tale of financial distress to the Conference of Government nominees and representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and the Hospital Fund which met him at the Secretariat on Friday As the Government of Bombay were obliged to close down a number of beds in the public hospitals and retrench in diet and medicines for the patients, the bright idea of officialdom was to raise a campaign for securing public funds "to help Government and the Municipality in discharging their responsibility" in the matter of medical relief.

But is it not pertinent for the public to ask Government what concrete evidence they propose to give it that they are genuinely desirous of effecting retrenchment in the costly administration which particularly in regard to salaries of the Covenanted Services, lays a heavy burden on the tax-payer? Before the public is approached in these hard times of economic depression, it is imperative that the Governor, his Members of Council and his Ministers and other highly-paid officials should give evidence of a self-denying ordinance and announce handsome voluntary cuts in their own salaries. The good example set from high is sure to influence the less highly paid ranks of our "public servants." We await with interest such an announcement. We know a beginning was made in this direction but it was only in dispensing with the Governor's band during the Mahableshwar sojourn.

Trifles

I have not yet definitely decided whether I should lend the weight of my support or opposition to the movement that the Bombay Corporation should present addresses to Mr. Gandhi and the Nawab of Bhopal.

* * * * *

On principle, I do not like honouring useless people.

If, however, the Bombay Corporation do insist on wasting the time and money, I shall have no objection, PROVIDED that a similar honour is solemnly promised to the composite leader of the opposition, my very estimable and dear friend, "Simla Circles."

* * * * *

"The plain speaking of Lancashire keeps many Englishmen from trespassing further North than Chester."—"Times of India."

The temptation to emulate Lancashire would, undoubtedly, be human, strong, reasonable and quite justified. But I sincerely advise you to resist it.

There are both a jail and an Emergency Free Hospital immediately round the corner.

* * * * *

"The rank and file of the Liberal Party in the country are repudiating Mr. Lloyd George's lead in the House of Commons."—"The Morning Post."

A noble lord, a gallant knight, and an ordinary commoner compose the rank, while Sir John Simon, with his incisive faculties, constitutes the "file."

* * * * *

Says His Highness of Sachin: "It is equally misleading to say that the Patiala Scheme secured no support at the meeting as several Princes, including myself, are fully prepared to lend our whole-hearted support to it."

* * * * *

I humbly congratulate His Highness.

I am really and truly relieved. I was afraid lest the progress that began with an abortive Dumas tragedy, might cease to continue.

I am also delighted to note that His Highness appreciates the mathematical value of vagueness.

* * * * *

And I am also deeply grateful to His Highness. He has set my mind, that had been wandering here and there for a goodish long time, at rest. You see, I had been in search of the famous "advisers." But without success.

Now his Highness of Sachin has kindly come to my help. For he calls the rival proposal "the Patiala-Pattani scheme."

I hope the P's and T's "have it" Amen.

* * * * *

From Reuter's report of the return of Post and Gatty—"Meanwhile, the breakdown of the arrangements for the reception of the fliers at Roosevelt Field are being severely criticised. It is alleged 'inter-alia' that the police lost their heads and hit out wildly. A score of people were severely injured, including a press photographer, while the director of an important air company sustained concussion."

I bet that the ignorant critics know nothing of, say, India.

* * * * *

"Bombay Under Water" is the Monsoon splash in the "Evening News." I began to realise it only when I read the speech of Sir Rustom Vakil to the Conference on Bombay Hospitals. Really Bombay finds it difficult to hold her head above water!

* * * * *

I was rather amused when I first heard Lord Inchcape's proposal of a ten per cent cut in salaries of all "including men at sea." Now I understand that there is a ten per cent cut in diet and medicines of patients in Bombay hospitals. I was under the impressions that surgeons were more at home with the lancet than with the axe!

* * * * *

I know that Bombay doctors are experts in surgery. But they cannot claim the merit of "bloodless knife" for the axe! A retrenchment in diet is laying the axe at the vitality of patients.

* * * * *

There is a comic side to this tragedy of retrenchment. Members of non-official Committees who are to advise Government on measures of economy and retrenchment receive twenty rupees for diem halting allowance with first class T. A. I understand that they have demanded a cent per cent increase in their halting allowances. I should think that just like charity, the axe should begin work at home!

THE PATIALA SCHEME

ITS FALLACIS

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER)
II*

The Patiala scheme suggests safeguards against the obvious dangers which are bound to arise from a strong Federal Executive. Herein the Ruler of Patiala is under a total misapprehension. If anything the boot is on the wrong leg. It is British Indians who ought to complain about the composition of the Federal Executive as suggested in the Sankey Report. The Federal Executive will have to deal solely with the administration of Federal subjects But even a cursory study of the Sankey Report will reveal that out of some forty to forty-two Federal subjects the Princes have consented to the administration of only very few by the Federal Executive. If this position is to continue there is no possibility of any injury being done to the States by the Federal Executive. On the other hand by occupying seats on it the Princes will have an opportunity of interfering with the administration of Federal subjects in British India. By reason of their inclusion in the Federal Executive the Princes will have an opportunity of meddling with the Central subjects also. On the strength of the solid bloc of their nominees the Princes will be able to secure a domineering position in the Federal Executive.

UNTENABLE ARGUMENT

It is on these grounds that British Indians fear that the Princes will dominate British India without themselves being exposed to any risk or without being required to make any sacrifices or surrender. The Princes will gain these advantages under the present Federal proposals. As regards the fourth objection that the States will not have adequate representation in the Federal Legislature it is equally unsound. In any democratic institution representation is given on population basis. As the population of States numbers nearly one-fourth of that of British India, excluding Burma Indian States cannot get more than twenty-five per cent of representation in both the Federal Houses. The Princes are claiming weightage and also equality in the upper Chamber Whether it is conceded or not the State delegation would always remain a solid bloc. If, however, the people of the States had been allowed to send their delegates through election there would have been a valid objection that the Rulers of States would not get adequate representation. As the elected representatives of the States' people would never get the strength or the solidarity which a bloc of nominees would do, there is nothing to fear from the States' people representatives so far as British Indians are concerned. The Ruler of Patiala does not consent to give representation to the States' people. In this respect there is nothing to choose between Patiala and Bikaner. So long therefore as they are not willing to consent to the representation of States' people on the Federal Legislature this objection that the States are not adequately represented does not hold good.

NEEDLESS FEARS.

The fifth objection that the judiciary would not be sufficiently strong and independent to maintain the balance of power in a Federal Constitution, is equally

(Continued on page 15

*Previous article appeared on the 3rd instant.

MAHATMA GANDHI V. AMERICAN DOLLARS.

—:o:—

BEWARE OF EXPLOITATION

(BY GWYNETH FODEN.)

"OVATION UNPARALLELED IN HUMAN HISTORY ASSURED":—This is the startling headline of the message that the International Reform Federation had invited Mahatma Gandhi to visit New York for a few days before the resumption of the Round Table Conference.

Miss Mary Leitch for the Federation and who describes herself as a life-long friend of the Indian people, writes that Mahatma Gandhi can fill the largest hall in the city twice a day—a fact obvious to anyone. The secretary of the Federation wires that he will guarantee advance and satisfactory arrangement.

A STUNT.

For the benefit of those who have never been in America or who are ignoran, of the American mentality some one should enlighten them that the words "GURANTEE ADVANCE" mean dollars and filling the largest hall in the city twice a day means filling it with people who pay the dollars—not necessarily sympathisers with India's aspirations, but the vulgarly curious, the sensation mongers and autograph pests who come not to hear the Mahatma, but for a cheap thrill. It appears as if the International Reform Federation have thought of this stunt as a money making proposition and intend to reap the cash fruits of notoriety by exploiting one of the finest men on God's earth.

PARNELL'S EXPERIENCE.

Some such association treated the great Irish leader, Charles Parnell, in a similar fashion. But he found that when in some provincial place the gate money was not up to the previous taking his organisers showed a complete change of face and that their boosted sympathies with Ireland were a sham. Mr. Parnell was deeply upset and sadly remarked to his companion, Tim Healy (late Governor General of the Irish Free State) "Here only money talks: Ireland and you and I don't count." Mr. De Valera and countless other celebrities, including Saran Bernhardt, have made the same complaint about America's callous sensationalists and those who make money out of supplying the sensation.

If Miss Mary Leitch has been a life-long friend of the Indian people it is a pity that she has not a little friendship to spare for those unfortunate people, the Negroes in her own country, where lynchings and burnings still continue. She has overlooked too Miss Mayo who needs looking after; but in Miss Mayo there are no dollars to rake in. Miss Mayo does the raking and provides the sensation while her collaborators provide the material.

WINSTON'S CAMPAIGN.

Should, however, Mahatma Gandhi accept the International Reform Federation's invitation, it will be interesting to see if the visit clashes with that of Mr. Winston Churchill who is also going to America shortly to deliver no less than forty-five lectures (on India of course). This move has filled the hearts of the die-hards with joy for they have long bemoaned the fact that an immense amount of harm has been done to British prestige in America by what they call disgruntled Indian lecturers and they hope that when Mr. Churchill gets busy it will create a panic among these agitators and strange intellectuals who up to now have had a negligible opposition in their chief pastime of belittling Britain. The die-hards prophesy a rout of agitators in the United States and a slump in the anti-British lecturer business.

HEARST PRESS OUTBURST.

The die-hard press also comments on the favourable change in Mr. Hearst's anti-British attitude. In an article in his evening paper Mr. Hearst attacks some disparaging remarks on Western civilisation by Rabindranath Tagore. He says that Tagore has the colossal nerve to tell America what a terrible thing Western civilisation is for the oppressed peoples in the East, when he, Tagore, knows that his own race "is fed in times of famine by the hated British, that his entire land is preserved from tyranny only because Britain has the strength of character to preserve it." "TAGORE COMES HERE", continues Mr. Hearst's paper indignantly, "AND WRINGS HIS HANDS—AT TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS A WARING—ABOUT OPPRESSION" The article draws a parallel between the benefits conferred on India by Britain and on the Philippines by America and also comments on the fact that a certain number of soft-hearted Americans consider it so spiritual that they cheerfully pay real money for the privilege of being insulted by these visiting medicine men. It ends up with urging that it was time to call the bluff and that "the yogis, Babus and Pundits from India and the oily-tongued Fakirs from half a dozen tropical climes were becoming a national pest."

Mr. Winston Churchill will find himself in good company with Mr. Hearst. But the fact remains that Indian lecturers have managed to catch the popular imagination in America, and so far so good. Unfortunately the Hearst Press is even more powerful than the Beaverbrook in England, and it remains to be seen if Mahatma Gandhi's soul-force and sincerity will be a match against Winston Churchill's subtle wit, for which he is so notorious, and American red-hot journalism.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Official Breach Of Truce.

In a leading article in the current number of "Young India," Mahatma Gandhi publishes some "confidential" circulars addressed by a high official in Rae-Bareli in U. P. to the local Zamindars, which circulars, in Gandhiji's opinion, "betray hostility towards the Congress and Kisan Sabhas and invite the Taluqdars to strong action against the Kisans promising Government help to them in their measures" and practically "imply freedom to the addressees to do as they choose." And the report that Gandhiji next quotes of raids and lathi charges, of the broken nose and the lost eye shows that several groups of rent collectors have done what they choose—apparently with impunity. If Congressmen attempt to do anything for the poor Kisans, down swoop the officials on them with restraining orders under the precious Section 144 or its numerous substitutes. It is all rightly described by Gandhiji as a "painful story of a broken pact." He assures the public that the Congress Working Committee will consider this "extraordinary situation" and similar others developing in several provinces. Let it be peace or war, but not a one-sided Pact.

Distress in Kanara.

We published the other day the letter addressed by Mr. L. T. Kirki, M.L.C., to the Collector of Kanara drawing his attention to the severe distress in the Sirsi and Sidapur talukas in the district. Mr. Kirki, who speaks from first hand observation, points out in that letter that many ryots in the talukas are utterly destitute and "have absolutely no hope of any income till the next crop is marketed about December next." "Nor can they leave their gardens," Mr. Kirki proceeds to say, "and earn elsewhere since they would be deprived of the benefits of the love and labour applied to the gardens. Thus while the next year's crop is threatened in various ways, some of them stand in need of immediate relief." In short the two talukas may well be likened to two vast famine camps and it is in these famine camps that officials attach the ryots' cooking utensils, plough cattle and even food provisions in order to get the second instalment of revenue from persons from whom even the first instalment should not have been taken this year. Let us hope the people of Kanara, including the thousands who have migrated to richer regions, will run to the succour of their brethren in distress.

Gandhiji And Young Europeans.

It is true as "M. D." says in "Young India" that it is the Congress creed of non-violence that has made possible the success of the "Dinner Club" idea started by Young Europeans in Bombay. We congratulate Young Europeans and heartily endorse Gandhiji's suggestion that they deserve both congratulations and "encouragement" in their praiseworthy endeavour to study the Indian situation. We hope the Young Europeans will act upon the valuable advice offered by Gandhiji to them. It involves strenuous work. "But," as Gandhiji has pointed out, "it is necessary if the studies are to bear fruit in the near future." And time is the most important factor in the present situation.

Democratic Progressives.

We wonder if the Bombay Corporation can congratulate themselves on having done a good day's work on Thursday last. They refused to introduce rigidity into the flexible rules regarding the presentation of addresses. This was probably because Mr. Mody—according to whom distinction is "ipso fact" implicit, and exclusively so, in Viceroyalty and Governorships—and his friends foresaw difficulties in voting addresses of welcome to the Excellent Distinguished by the barest majority of votes. We appreciate Mr. Mody's point of view and we heartily sympathise with it.

Franchise, An Exception.

But Mr. Mody and his friends having fought strenuously—and successfully—against what Sir. Cowasji Jehangir would perhaps call the heresy of alowing the wishes of "one-fourth minority" to prevail against the will of the majority were unfortunately too tired to stand up for an allied principle of democracy. They would call themselves the representatives of Bombay citizens, yet they did not support the resolution to lower the franchise. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta rightly emphasised the urgent necessity of widening the civic franchise which affected the health, sanitation and progress of the city. The justice of the point failed to impress our "Progressives," and Mr. Mehta's appeal made in the interest of the majority of Bombay's citizens, the unfortunate poor, was rejected. Democratic principles are admirable, provided the 'constituents' remain un-enfranchised! "Progressives" forsooth!

Retrenchment In Diets And Medicines.

—:o:—

SIR RUSTOM VAKIL ON PARLOUS STATE OF HOSPITALS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO COLLECT FUNDS.

The question of raising funds from the public to help Government and the Municipality in discharging their responsibility of providing hospital treatment for the sick and infirm was discussed at a Conference convened by Sir Rustom Vakil, the Minister for Local Self-Govednment, at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Friday noon.

After two hours' deliberations the Conference appointed a Committee consisting of three representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, three of the Government Hospitals and two of the Governor's Hospital Fund Committee to raise funds from the public by various means. The official suggestion was that the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay should preside over this Committee. Dr. Deshmukh strongly protested against the suggestion and maintained that the Minister-in-Charge or failing him, the President of the Corporation should be the chairman of the Committee. He also emphasized that with necessary economies in the present wasteful expenditure Government would find it practicable not to close down so many beds.

NO LOTTERY.

The suggestion to hold a lottery or sweepstake in the manner of the Irish Sweepstake was put forward but Sir Rustom Vakil was inclined to think that the Bombay Government would not countenance the scheme and probably would not permit the lottery to be held.

It was decided that the funds raised should be equally distributed between the Corporation and the Government.

In opening the proceedings Sir Rustom Vakil, who presided, said:

In the present critical times when the shadow of retrenchment has fallen on every department of the administration, I am deeply concerned at the position which has arisen in Bombay regarding the hospitals, and I feel that I should be failing in my duty if I neglected any step which might help Government and the Corporation in discharging their responsibility for providing hospital treatment for the sick and infirm. I have called you here because in the matter of hospital administration, we are all in the same boat and have the same aims and objects in view. It is therefore only by taking counsel together that we can hope to find some method of surmounting our present difficulties.

BEDS CLOSED IN HOSPITALS.

What then is the exact position? You have all seen the press note which we issued last April summarising the salient facts. You are aware that the Medical Relief Committee as far back as 1924 advised that the hospital accommodation in this city should be enlarged by 2,000 additional beds. With the assistance of the Governor's Hospital Fund, the municipality and Government between them have during the last five years provided 474 and 525 extra beds respectively. But of the additional beds provided by Government 294 were unutilised for financial reasons at the time when the press note was issued, and since that date I regret to inform you that the exigencies of the budget have forced us to close fifty beds that had been in the Eliappa Balaram Pavilion and eighty beds in the two new wards of the G. T. Hospital. We have also had to close down the surgical extension of the Cama and Allbless Hospitals, and make retrenchment at the expense of our honorary staff and indeed of the patients themselves, whose grants for diets and medicines have been reduced by 10 per cent. I am not sure to what extent the Corporation had been compelled to effect corresponding economies in the hospitals under their charge. But I know that their financial position is causing them anxiety and I fear that they too may be compelled, however reluctantly, to look round for possible economies.

SUICIDAL POLICY.

In medical science Bombay is the indisputable leader of the Presidency, and from all parts of the Presidency as well from other parts of India, patients come to this city for expert advice and treatment. In these circumstances to reduce the expert medical and nursing staffs, to close beds and to restrict facilities generally, is a step which we must all regard as a tragedy, a step indeed which could only be justified by the most pressing financial necessity.

The Governor's Hospital Fund cannot, I understand, help us further. Their funds are earmarked for non-recurring capital expenditure on construction and the cash value of the balance remaining with it amounts only to about six lakhs of rupees. We cannot therefore look to this source for relief in our immediate necessities. What Government and, I believe, the municipality both require is funds which will enable them to tide over the present difficult times until the return of prosperity. They want funds which they may utilise for current expenditure and which will enable them to carry on hospital work in this city on a scale which is at any rate not lower than that which they maintained last year.

PLAN OF WORK.

You will see from the agenda which I have placed before you that it is proposed to cover the whole ground. We have first to consider whether it is feasible at the present time to raise from the public the funds required to meet our deficits, and if so, what organisation should be created for this purpose and what methods of raising money are most likely to prove successful. I have caused a list to be drawn up of methods that have been tried in the past or have been subsequently suggested and propose to consult you as to which of them might be tried again.

WHO'S WHO IN CONFERENCE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation was represented at the Conference by Mr. J. B. Boman, Behram President, Mr. P.J. Murzban and Dr. G.V. Deshmukh. The Government representatives were the Surgeon General, the Secretary to the General Department, the Superintendents of the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals. The Governor's Hospital Fund Committee was represented by Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Chairman, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala, Dr. M. V. Mehta, Sir Nusserwanji Choksy and Mr. S. T. Sheppard. Sir S. B. Billimoria and Mr. W. H. Neilson represented the Wadia Trustees and the Port Trust respectively.

WANTED MORE FUNDS

At the outset the Chairman invited the views of those present whether they supported the view that funds should be raised from the public for hospital expenditure to supplement the present resources. He said that the finances of the Government were in a bad way. There were three principal bodies which at present helped to provide medical facilities in the city. They were the Government, the Corporation and the Governor's Hospital Fund. The finances of all these three bodies were bad and he thought that effrots should be made to raise funds from the public.

"CAN'T TOUCH IT!"

Mr. Boman Behram asked whether the sum of Rs. 6 lakhs lying with the Governor's Hospital Fund could not be utilised to advantage in these times.

Dr. M. V. Mehta said that the sum had been earmarked by the donors of the Fund for the purpose of Hospital extension. The amount, therefore, could not be used for current expenses such as maintaining beds. It was, therefore, not possible to touch that money unless a meeting of the donors was called and two-thirds majority agrees to divert the main object of the fund.

Sir S. B. Billimoria thought there was no question of extension when they were unable to maintain the normal number of beds. He said it was high time that this amount was utilised to maintain the usual number of beds in the city hospitals.

BACKWARD BOMBAY

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh said that it was quite clear that they had no right to tamper with those six lakhs of rupees. He thought that Bombay was much behind the West in providing medical facilities. There were only 2000 beds in all the hospitals which worked out at 2.2 per cent. The proportion was lower than obtainable in Madras and Lahore where the percentage was 3. He thought that the six lakhs of rupees should provide a nucleus for future extensions in this branch in Bombay.

ECONOMY BEFORE APPEAL

After some more discussion the Conference agreed that a public fund should be raised.

The Conference then went on to discuss whether the funds should be utilised for current expenses and how the receipts should be distributed between the different parties.

Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy asked whether there was disparity in the cost of maintaining beds between the hospitals managed by the Corporation and those managed by the Government. If the cost of maintaining beds was brought to the minimum it might help them to maintain more beds.

Col. Vajifdar, Superintendent J. J. Hospital, said that a teaching Hospital was more costly than ordinary one.

Dr. Deshmukh said that the cost of maintaining 325 beds in the K. E. M. Hospital was Rs. 4 lakhs while the cost incurred by the J. J. Hospital (Government managed) to maintain 391 beds was relatively high. The speaker thought that before they thought of appealing the public to contribute funds it was their duty to see whether every kind of economy had been exercised in these hospitals.

Sir S. B. Billimoria asked whether it was suggested that there was extravagance in Government hospitals.

Dr. Deshmukh replied that there were redundant posts and some higher posts carried exhorbitant salaries.

A CHALLENGE

The Surgeon General challenged Dr. Deshmukh to quote specific instances.

Dr. Deshmukh said that although there were three institutions in the same compound probably J.J.Hospital) there were three different Superintendents. Then they had Registrars on Rs. 400 a month whereas they could get graduates now for Rs. 150 a month. He thought that some of the Superintendents were paid extravagant salaries although their qualifications were not very high.

RIGHT OF PUBLIC

The Chairman thought that any discussion on this subject would not help the object of the Conference.

Dr. Deshmukh said that he made the suggestion as one of the objects of the Conference was to find out ways of economy. The public had a right to expect that the hospitals to which they were asked to contribute were managed economically.

The Chairman said that so far as the question of retrenchment was concerned the Retrenchment Committee was going to take up every department and its report would be placed before the July session of the Legislative Council. The Committee had already dealt with retrenchment of an immediate character and now they were going to deal with retrenchment of a permanent character and he promised that that Committee will very carefully investigate into the Medical Relief Department.

DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS.

There was an interesting discussion also as to how the proceeds of the fund should be distributed. The Chairman thought that the very fact that Government were forced to close some beds and the Municipality had not done that showed that Government needed help most.

Dr. Deshmukh disagreed and said that the proposed fund should be equally divided between the Government and Municipality, which view was accepted by the Conference.

The Conference next decided that a Committee of 8 persons should be authorised to proceed with the work of raising funds. The Committee to consist of 3 representatives of the Corporation, 3 of the Government and 2 of the Governor's Hospital Fund.

WAYS AND MEANS

The ways and means of raising funds were also discussed. The Chairman observed that Government may not probably sanction the holding of a lottery in the manner of the Irish Sweepstake.

Sir S. B. Billimoria's said that during the last War the Bombay Government held a lottery and the first prize was Rs. 6 lakhs. He thought that Government having countenance lotteries in the past might grant permission the object being a charitable one.

Attempt To Derail Train

LAHORE, July 3.

An attempt to derail trains was discovered between Nawashahr (Jullunder District) and Krea Railway station on the North Western Railway. Police arrived on the scene and after investigation made four arrests, including Mistri Kharak Singh, Bubarak Ali and Ismail.—A. P.

HOUSE SEARCHS IN POONA

Students Put Under Arrest

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 2.

Four houses were searched by the Superintendent and a contingent of Police yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The Police searched the room of Nawathe a student residing in the Natu's chawl, Shanwarpeth; for about two hours. Nothing was found during the search.

Afterwards Police searched the house of Ganu Patil, nothing was found here also. The Police in the meanwhile placed Mr. Nawathe under arrest.

13-YEAR OLD BOY ARRESTED.

Then Police searched the house of Mokashi a 13 year old boy. The photos of Bhagatsingh were found and taken away. Mokashi was arrested.

After searching one or two more houses the Police removed Mokashi and Nawathe to the Police station. The reason for searching these houses is not known yet.

"DIVERSION"

The Banned Play

(By Our Art And Dramatic Critic)

John Van Druten, author of "London Wall," "After All" and "Young Woodby" is decidedly, not the playwright passively exploiting conventional and safe stage technicalities. If the version of the "Diversion", the play banned in Great Britain, accomplished on Thursday evening by the Grant Anderson Repertory Co. at the Opera could be the index. Mr. Druten, the playwright was justified in risking the safe traditions of the stage "After All", the play lives through the player. For example, the character of "Sir Charles Hayward" attempted by a player less skilled than Mr. Grant Anderson could easily be reduced to grotesque insignificance. But that is, precisely, where the player has his legitimate scope. It may be safely conjectured that one of the main reasons which placed the play under ban in Great Britain was surely based on the misrepresentation or misunderstanding of the character of Sir Charles Hayward. However that may be Van Druten's play has an unquestioned zest flavour of modern life. The dialogue directed by the "outcaste" actress "Ragetta Muir" is, in essence, sarcastic and sophisticated. Miss Lena Anderson delineates the sarcasm and sophistry with more than literal accuracy. The occasional flashes of cynicism the impulse and the fury of awakened femininity, shown by her with appopriate vividness, creates the living realistics of modern life, the realities that are, not infrequently, tragic. "Wyn Hayward" played by Mr. John Burton, has the misfortune of a father who understands youth, particularly modern youth, in modern environment. If he cannot help, he cannot interfere the modern father is helpless. And, the modern youth is tumultous and hectic in revolt. He has not the chance to plan and decide. Mr. Burton portrayed the inevitable whirlwind drift towards the tragic end of the high-pitched and over-sensitive modern youth with characteristic felicity. Both the impulsive youth and sophisticated femininity are driven inevitably to their sad end. Miss Lena Anderson's furious, desperate, resistance to the irrepressible demands of youth conveyed to the audience the terror of modern cynicism and sophistry. the cynicism and sophistry even of an experienced, blase, outcaste, drusshingly, tragically disillusioned by life's dynamic forces. The laws of society or civilisation only accentuate the tragedy. The play ought to be entitled "Disillusioned," not "Diversion."

The setintgs and lighting were employed with the usual care. Only one feels the flat of a sophisticated outcaste should have been less garish.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

Final Of Women's Singles

LONDON, July 3.

At Wimbledon in the All-England Tennis Championships, in the final of Women's Singles Aussem beat Krahwinkel 6—2 7—5.—Reuter.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Accused's Application Granted

LAHORE, July 3.

The Application of Sukhdevraj, "conspiracy" case accused, praying that he be treated as undertrial prisoner has been accepted by the High Court. Justices Bhide and Tapp have held that the Tribunal has power to pass an order to the effect that the accused be kept as an undertrial prisoner in jail. The Judges have directed the Tribunal to pass the necessary order after enquiry. It will be remembered that the Tribunal merely recommended to Jail authorities to keep Sukhdevraj as an undertrial prisoner and defence counsel submitted to the High Court that the jail authorities had ignored the recommendation.—A. P.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

DELHI, July 2.

The examination-in-chief of Kailashpathi, the chief approver in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, was concluded when the identification of exhibits came to an end at about lunch time. Amongst the exhibits proved to-day were parts of a motor cycle which, it was alleged, was used in the Viceregal train outrage. A Chevrolet motor car was also identified by the witness which, it was alleged, was used in connetion with the Gaddodia Stores dacoity.

The statement of the witness which he made before Mr. Isar, the City Magistrate, would be read and proved to-morrow after which the cross-examination, of Kailashpathi would begin.—A.P.

Rainfall In Surat.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 3.

Last night the rain began to fall, and it rained for the whole night.

UDWADA PRABHAT FHERI CASE ADJOURNED

Accused To Appeal To High Court

SURAT, July 3.

Hearing in the Udwada Prabhat Feri Satyagraha Case in which Mr. B. F. Bharucha and seven others have been called upon to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace, and which is being heard by Mr. Jewell, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, was abruptly adjourned to-day to 23rd July, as the accused wanted time to appeal to the High Court against the ruling of the trying Magistrate rejecting their prayer to supply them with copies of statements made by witnesses before the police officers, in the course of preliminary enquiries made by the latter and the grant of permission to cross-examine Prosecution witnesses on those statements.

PROSECUTION ARGUMENTS.

Prosecution argued that those statements, having been recorded during preliminary inquiries prior to the filing of the case, were confidential documents and could not be produced in open court.

Five prosecution witnesses including the complainant Phiroz Antia have so far been examined.

It is understood that seven or eight more witnesses still remain to be examined.—A. P.

Rangoon.—The "Rangoon Gazette's" Pyinmana correspondent wires that a fire started in the early hours of yesterday in the bazaar quarter of Pyinmana and completely destroyed two blocks of buildings occupied by grocery, crockery, ironmongers, and cloth shops. The cause of the fire is not known. The losses sustained by the various merchants are said to be heavy.—A. P.

(Continued from colmn 7.)

the workingclass and the Trade Union Movement and to lead it in a path which is unnatural to it. "We deny that we are "outsiders". But we assert that the bourgeoisie sends into the Unions ten times as many outsiders as we could possibly do." "N. M. Joshi the universally recognised "leader" of Indian Labour and Shiv Rao who "represents" Labour in the Round Table Conference, is a close follower of Mrs. Besant while K.C. Roy Chowdry who gives addresses to the Governor of Bengal on behalf of the Union." "It is therefore comprehensible that we are amused when charged by the bourgeoisie with being outsiders "meddling" in the Trade Union affairs which are not our concern."

"But the matter is more important than this. It cannot be answered by the mere retort that the bourgeoisie are guilty of that which they charge us. The same criticism is made at Marx and Engels and Lenin, the greatest leaders of the workers, none of whom was himself of the workingclass origin."

PART AND PRODUCT.

"Those who want to serve the workingclass movement must genuinely accept its programme and ideology and really identify themselves with it in thought and that is what, Marx Engels and many others did. For though they are held responsible for the ideology and thought of the workingclass movement, they derived the material for their classical formulation of this theory from the experinces and struggle of the workingclass itself. Marxism would not have come into existence but for the English Chartism, the French workingclass movement with its revolutionary experiences of 1848 and 1871 and the early struggles of the German proletariat. Leninism is based on what Marxism had achieved and the later experiences of the European workingclass, the triumphs and weaknesses of Social Democracy and Trade Unionism and the Russian Revolution of 1905 and the beginnings of the colonial revolutionary movements. It is a bourgeoise revolution of the individual which raises these men above the movement, and rates them as its creators, when in reality they are a part of it and a product of it."

"Members of other classes can enter the workingclass movement and work as a genuine part of it. We assert that it is the function in India of the members of the middle class to form as it were a link between the workingclass movement of the world, its traditions and theory and the young and inexperienced and as yet theoritically ill-equipped workingclass of India. We are not an outside influence interfering with the proletariat of India and dragging it from its path. We owe our existence as a party to the existence and struggles of the Indian workingclass. We are an organic part of the workingclass movement, a product jointly of the early spontaneous struggles of the Indian workers and the more advanced theory and culture of the workingclass of the world."

MEERUT ACCUSED'S GREETINGS TO T. U. CONGRESS

—:o:—

Telegram Referred To District Magistrate For Disposal

BRADLEY CONTINUES HIS STATEMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 1.

When the Court assembled today Joglekar said that on the 3rd of July the All-India Trade Union Congress was meeting in Calcutta. "We have been arrested as Trade Union workers and now wish to send our revolutionary greetings to the Congress." As soon as Joglekar started to read out a lengthy telegram the Judge said: "Don't read it Mr. Joglekar, give it to me. I will forward it to the District Magistrate." After this Mr. Kemp got up and said: 'The best course is to send these messages through the Jail, so that they do not go out to the Press." The Judge has forwarded this message to the District Magistrate, but it is not known whether it has been passed and sent to the Congress.

After this episode was over, referring to the answer given by Mr. Wedgwood Benn to Mr. Brockway that the Government was helping the defence financially and that 500 dollars sent by International Labour Defence, New York, were not really meant for the Meerut Defence but for general revolutionary propaganda and as such were withheld, Nimbkar said that it was not true. The answers, he contended were given, to do propaganda against the accused.

The Judge: "What has it to do with me?"

Nimbkar: "I want to talk to the Government, the Prosecution and the world through you. You allow Mr. Kemp to say anything in the Court why not let us do the same."

At this the Judge remarked that Nimbkar was endangering his bail in this way.

Nimbkar: "It does not matter to me whether I live inside or outside the jail as long as this tyranny exists."

Nimbkar proceeded: "The money was explicitly sent from New York for defence purposes to the Secretary of the Workers Meerut Defence Committee and we will show in a Court of Law and by other means that the insinuation of the Secretary of State is absolutely unfounded and only an excuse for withholding our defence funds. Then as regards the Government helping the Defenece financially some time back a "ground" offer of one thousand rupees a month was made through the Prosecution and we kicked at that offer. There are only two accused who accepted Government help. These facts are enough to expose the Government generosity and its regard for truth. I hope the Prosecution will henceforth send true facts and correct information to their bosses in London."

Judge: "You send an application to the Secretary of State."

Nimbkar: Our applications to the Secretary of State are suppressed by the Meerut authorities and they are probably now lying in the drawers of Mr. Nabi the Public Prosecutor.

Thus ended a twenty minutes scene in the Court.

Trade Unionism And Communism

MEERUT, July 1.

"The prosecutionn has been guilty of much misrepresentation" said, Bradley resuming his statement in the Meerut Trial "when they say that Trade Unionism and communism are opposed to each other. Even according to the prosecution evidence his activities in India were mainly in the Trade Union field, and he himself has been a member for the last 17 years of the oldest and largest Trade Union in England, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and had been a member of the London District Committee till he came to India."

Bradley proceeded to explain the communist attitude towards the Trade Unions contended that there was no foundation for the prosecution plea that this case was not an attack on Trade Unionism and also at their theory of "genuine" Trade Unionism. "The Trade Union and the communist movements were not opposed to each other as the prosecution were trying to propagate but they really complemented each other."

"GENUINE" TRADE UNIONISM.

"The Committing Magistrate had said: "A genuine Trade Unionist is one who is primarily concerned with the improvement of the conditions of the workers with which his Union is concerned is connected with politics in so far as he aims at legislation for such improvement. He creates strikes for the object. A communist on the other hand has a different. He hopes to improve conditions of the workers not in the immediate future but in the more distant future by conciliation of the employers or favourable legislation the destruction of the existing system of Government."

Bradley commented on this by saying "this is not the Trade Union movement as it exists, either in India or anywhere else. It only shows clearly the limitations which the bourgeoisie is attempting to impose upon the movement. He says in so many words that in order to confirm to the interests of the bourgeoise the Trade Union movement should only be concerned with immediate economic conditions. The Trade Union movement cannot have a policy of their own based upon the reconstruction of society. In short capitalism and the present state of society with all that it imposes upon the workers must be accepted by them without question."

'It is a fact that the bourgeoisie have succeeded more or less completely in imposing certain limitations upon the Trade Union Movement. This has happened because the bourgeoisie control the state machinery and have found agents within the movement. This case can be cited as a classical example of the efforts of the bourgeoisie to impose limitations upon the Indian Trade Union Movement and to attempt to crush it."

COMMUNIST T. U. POLICY.

Bradley next outlined the communist Trade Union Policy in these words: "As communists we do not base our stand on any abstract right. Our view and our stand is born of the actual realities of the class-struggle in operation. A whilst it is the correct policy of the Trade Union Movement to have before itself a programme for the "improvement" of workers conditions within the system of capitalism by both economic means and by legislation, nevertheless it is a fact that there can be no real or lasting improvements under capitalism. Therefore it is our policy to consider the means for attaining socialism and to this end we work for the mobilisation of the masses of workers for the Revolution. In a colonial country this takes the form of the revolutionary fight for independence and the overthrow of Imperialism. These are the historic tasks of the workingclass which it is bound to undertake. The bourgeoisie naturally in self-defence by the place limitations upon its action and consciousness, but the workingclass cannot recognise them, and must break through them in spite of any legal or forcible restraint."

THE "OUTSIDERS."

Bradley next referred the accusation that the communists were "outsiders" who were trying to force their point of view upon

(Continued in colmn 5).

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

BELI RAM AND BROS. Princess St. (W.), the leading Chemists and Druggists of Bombay, beg to draw the attention of their numerous customers to the outstanding quality of THOMSON'S DOUBLE MALTED MILKS. Plain and Chocolate flavours, now sold at Rs. 2-10-0 and 1-14-0 per pound with free Shakers.

IAPCOS FRUITALKO SALINE REFRESHING INVIGORATING INDIAN HEALTH DRINK SOLD EVERY WHERE

American Cotton Markets.

N. Y. SPOT HOUSES SELLING ON REPORTS OF RAINS

Continent And Manchester Buying

Bombay, July 3.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was weak during the early session on reports of rain in Texas and Oklahoma. The session was easier in absence of any important buying and also by Spot Houses selling and unfavourable Liverpool cables. Prices fluctuated within a range of 18 points and closed at a decline of 17 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 10 points to 10 cents.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at decline of 13 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 9.81c.

The Liverpool market advanced later in the morning on Continental and Manchester buying, but again were partially lost owing to selling by Houses of Alexandria connections. New York opened steady but gave way later. There are private reports of rains in West Texas and Oklahoma. The market closed quiet but steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 12 points to 5-52 and Sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Inian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 5 to 2 points. Egyptian Cotton futures advanced 1 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton market closed at a rise of 17 points.

Messrs. Clement and Curtis and Co. estimate condition 71.3 per cent and crop 13,465,000 bales.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Prices are oscilating pending the final moratorium agreement with France. Latest cables state prospects of an agreement are brighter. Although the crop is progressing fairly satisfactory any serious deterioration will not be detected until the end of this month. Some showers are reported in Eastern Belt and there is yet need of soaking rains in the Eastern and Central Belts for the late planted crop.

While judging the strength of cotton prices, it must not be overlooked that the recent political events have not only caused improvement in cotton but also in Wheat, Sugar, Linseed, Silver and other Cereals. Once an agreement over the debt moratorium is reached with France, America is likely to tackle the Inter-national Silver problem which is linked with American loan to European Countries and it will have a far reaching effect on the World's consumption of goods. Broadly speaking, we favour conservative purchases in all weak movements as we believe the political events are now gradually shaping for a World's recovery in trade.

MANCHESTER CLOTH & YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns: Rather more general interest is being displayed and business tends to broaden. The following are this week's quotations:—

	per lb.
20's Water Bundles	8¼ — 9¼d.
30's Water Bundles	9¼ —11¼d.
40's Mule Bundles	10½ —12½d.
Egyptian 60's	15½ —17½d.

(Liverpool Spot 5.40)

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 10.36 lowest 10.18 —.18

N. Y. December highest 10.57 (opening) lowest 10.42 (1-06 p.m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

11-42 a.m.: We think well of making a straddle by buying March or May Liverpool and selling March or May New York at present differences. Do not see how Liverpool can attract American hedging except at wider parity.

12-16 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Memphis Dist. (Tennessee) and Amarillo Dist. (N. W. Texas). Warm.

8-37 p.m. New York: Profit taking in narrow market.

Reuter's cable: New York market was easier in absence of any important buying and also by spot houses selling and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 5.62.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 200 equal to 4.54.

Difference 108 pts. equal to Rs. 48

New York May (close) 10.90

[illegible]al to 5.45.

[illegible]roach A/M (expected) Rs. 200

[illegible]al to 5.54.

[illegible] pts. equal to Rs. 40.

[illegible]ork: (At Liver- 33 (Ame-

[illegible] Co.

[illegible]ble

declining stock market and unsettled politics. Cotton goods market continue to improve. Yarn market influenced by improved outlook.

Messrs. Braul and Co. have received the following cable dated 2nd instant (5-37 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Prefer Bull side for time being as moratorium arrangements sure to have very beneficial effect. Look for steadily improving trade outlook; would recommend purchases on all easy markets."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 2.

October	10.19—.17
December	10.42—.19
January	10.54—.17
March	10.71—.19
May	10.90—.21
Middling Spot	10.00—.15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 2.

July	9.83—.13
October	10.21—.14
Middling Spot	9.31—.14

NEW YORK.

New York, July 2.

New York: 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	10.27
January	Unquoted
March	Unquoted

New York, noon call:

October	10.23
January	10.37
March	10.75

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 2.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports—4,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain—Nil bales.

Day's exports to the Continent—3,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

	Opening	Closing.
July	5.35	5.34 plus .07
August		5.37 plus .07
September		5.39 plus .06
October	5.43	5.42 plus .06
November		5.45 plus .06
December		5.49 plus .06
January	5.53	5.52 plus .06
February		5.56 plus .06
March	5.61	5.60 plus .06
April		5.64 plus .06
May	5.70	5.68 plus .06
June		5.71 plus .06
July		5.74 plus .06
Middling Spot		5.52 plus .12

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, July 2.

Estimated Spot Sales	5,000 bales.
Sales for Export	100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.41
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.56
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.71
Oomra, Good	3.84
Oomra, Fully Good	3.99
Oomra, Fine	4.14
Bengal, Good	3.69
Bengal, Fully Good	3.79
Bengal, Fine	3.89
Scinde, Fully Good	3.79
Scinde, Fine	3.89
Scinde, Superfine	3.99

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 2.

Sakellaridis, July	8.23
September	8.36
October	8.47
November	8.45
January	8.61
March	8.75
May	8.88
F.G.F. Spot	8.45

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 3.

	Bales.
Khandeish	51
Central India	41
Hyderabad-Gaorani	53
Berar	208
Dhollera	3,434
Rajputana	40
Sind-Punjab	795
Broach	197
Compta-Dharwar	635
Westerns-Northerns	144
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	707
Egyptians	269
Cotton	6,574
	Cwts.
Wheat	15,803
Linseed	2,550
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	105
Gingellyseeds	422
Poppyseeds	33
[illegible]uts	9,405
[illegible]eds	1,313
	77,613
[illegible]ds	875
[illegible]ds	62
	1,604
	1,228
	1,214
	Tons.
	2,100

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 3.

In sympathy with easier New York advices our market was expected to open at Rs. 200 for Broach A.M. delivery, but owing to better prospects of Franco-American negotiations, the market opened firm at Rs. 203. At this level there was some buying and prices imprvoed to Rs. 203/8. but under long liquidation a decline of one point was recorded with Broach A.M. quoted Rs. 202/8. The market remained steady at the level with an improvement of annas eight awaiting Liverpool opening cables.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points, but it opened steady at a decline of 2 points. Later on Liverpool cables were steady and prices improved to Rs. 205/- and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A. 185/12.
Broach A.-M. 203/12.
Oomra July 170.
Oomra D.-J. 174/8.
Bengal July 148.
Bengal D.-J. 152/4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3.

July	140.10	—1.50
Oct.	135.00	—2.00
Jan.	135.10	—2.60

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 3.

	To-day.	Total
Broach J.-A.	6,000	12,900
Bengal July	900	3,500
Oomra July	600	3,200

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3.

Bengal Superfine	156
Bengal Fine	153
Bengal F.G.	148
Sindh-Punjab Fine	153
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	143
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	182
Nagpur Savner Fine	182
Yeotmal Fine	175
Arvi Fine	173
Amraoti Fine	173
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	173
Mulkapur Fine	167
Khandesh Fine	167
Muthia Fine	165
Muthia F.G.	158
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	180
Sailu F.G.G.S.	170
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	173
Indore-Ujjain Fine	177
Broach Fine	190
Broach F.G.	185
Compta Good	225
Jinja	280
Buzoga	285

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 3.

100 Bombay & Co., Dhulia, 174 1/2.
62 Bombay & Co., Partur, 172 1/2.
100 Bombay & Co., Partur, 172.
200 Narshi Nagshi, Gulabpura, 152 1/2.
100 Japan T. & Co., Munabadar, 184.
64 Japan T. & Co., Munabadar, 184.
90 Japan T. & Co., Bhayabadar, 184.
500 Volkart Bros., Antoli, 183 1/2.
300 Volkart Bros., Miyagaon, 183.
200 Volkart Bros., Miyagaon, 181 1/2.
100 Bolkart Bros., Miyagaon, 181 1/2.
75 Volkart Bros., Broach, 183.
150 Volkart Bros., Miyagaon, 183.
150 Volkart Bros., Itola, 183.
221 Volkart Bros., Dabhoi, 183.
400 Railli Bros. Itola, 4 off to Broach.
75 G. G. Kesha, Sailu, 172 1/2.
75 G. G. Kesha, Sailu, 172 1/2.
54 G. G. Kesha, Sailu, 172 1/2.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	51	320,397
Central India	41	327,873
Barsi and Nagar	.....	165,015
Hyderabad-Gaorani	53	84,035
Berar	208	579,514
Central Provinces	.....	367,934
Total Oomras	353	1,844,768
Dholera	3,434	280,728
N.-W. Provinces	.....	90,124
Rajputana	40	49,397
Sind-Punjab	795	118,507
Broach	197	297,258
Ccompta & Dharwar	635	79,788
Westerns-Northerns	144	39,591
Cocoanada	.....	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	707	38,189
Persian	.....	452
American	.....	125,326
Egyptian & African	269	292,175
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	.....	378
Total	6,574	3,236,705

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 3.

Casterseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 33/14; Highest Rs. 34/4; Closing Rs. 34/1/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug., Opening Rs. 32/14; Highest Rs. 33/8; Closing Rs. 33/5.

GOLD & SILVER.

Bombay, July 3.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold, 2nd "	21	4	6
Silver, Ready	45	1	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	45	0	0
Silver, 2nd "	44	12	0

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LIQUIDATION IN A NARROW MARKET

Feeling Of Hesitancy.

Bombay, July 3.

The share market opened very steady but owing to delay in Franco-American negotiations caused a feeling of hesitancy. The economic situation does not show any improvement and stringency of money is discouraging any buying movement. As a matter of fact there is no speculative enthusiasm and business is without any outside support. There was some liquidation in a narrow market which caused a rapid decline in Mill shares to the extent of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 5 after opening. In the miscellaneous section there were more sellers and Bombay Burma shares were lowered down to Rs. 397/8. Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 24/4, but owing to profit taking prices declined to Rs. 23/6. Imperial Bank shares found buyers at Rs. 1035. Cement and Hydro shares ruled quiet with less business.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 3.

Bombay Dyeing 688 84 85-10
Century 240 38
Colaba 96-14
Crescent 63-2
Fazul 360 56 57 58
Indore 351 N
Madhowji N 22
Nagpur 355 52 53 52
New Great 136 35
Pearl 23 24 22
Simplex 66 65
Swadeshi 285 82 83
Burma 408 9 5 3 5 398
Hydro 106 6-9
Tram 107
Deff 277
Ord 24-2 23-2 8 6
Bundi 13-2
Indian 156 54
Katni Ord 160
Alcock 216 55

MILLS	Bombay, July 3.
100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	685-10
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	120
100 Century	236-2
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	352-8
100 Colaba	96-14
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	63-2
250 Currim.	60
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0.4-9
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	356-14
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore-Malwa	351-4
250 Jamshed	8-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	63-12
100 Kohinoor	132-8
250 Laxmi	440
100 Machowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Manockji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	180
100 New Great	135-10
100 New City	49-6
250 Pabani	125
250 Pearl	222-8
100 Phoenix	275-0
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	8-0
1000 Sholapur	1675
250 Simplex	65
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	283-12
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	20
500 Vishnu P.	377-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western.	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-7
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1022-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	258-12
100-50 India	80-4
5 Union	3-4-0
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	154-6
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	640
100 Katni	160
10 Punjab P.	5-8
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Sahabad	140-8
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P	6-0
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-10
200-100 Oriental	1687-8
10 Vulcan	5-14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	111-4
1000 Andhra Val. P.	975
1000 Andhra Valley	345
50 Bombay Tram P.	85-8
50 Bom. Tram	107-8
100 Tata Hydro P.	103-8
100 Tata Hydro	106-9
1000 Tata Power P.	1065
100 Tata Power	402-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Framji	300
100 Amritsar Patli	102-8
100 Central Province	71-8
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Gurat	44
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	563-12
MINING.	
10 Central India	8
150 Shivrajpur	11-10
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	118-22
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	42-4
30 Tata Steel D.	277-8
75 Tata Steel	23-6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	215
250 Bom. Steam P.	200
250 Bom. Steam	186-4
50 Bom. Telephone	40-4
8s. Bri. B. Petrol	2-10
125 Bom. Burma Old	398-12
50 Bom. Burma New	142-8
100 Ind. Bleaching	135-0
15 Scindia	6
3-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-9-6
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	100

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, July 3.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s. 4/1d. down 1/8d.
October s. 4/4 3/8d. unchanged.
December s. 4/6 5/8d. up 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat:—
July Del. 56-7/8 up 1.
Sept. Del. 57-3/4 up 3/8.
Dec. Del. 62-1/8 up 1/4.

London Linseed:—
July £8-17-6 down sh. 5.
Market easier.

Argentine Linseed:—
August 11.75 up 30.
September 11.90 up 33.
Market firm.

London Linseed Oil:—
July/Aug sh. 17/1 1/2d. up 4-1/2d
Sept./Dec. sh. 17/1 1/2d up 3d.
Market firm.

New York Sugar—
September 137 down 1.
December 145 down 2.
March 151 down 1.
Market quiet.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago):—
"Prices advanced on covering by shorts. Commission Houses buying and unfavourable crop reports in the North-West."

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, July 2.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending July 1st gives the total note circulation at 76,927,000,000 francs, an increase of 452,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, July 3.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 375/- per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 64/- per ton.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 3.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 20 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 15th August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 15/16 to Mid. July.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 29/32 Mid-July Mid-August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 7/8 Mid.Aug. Mid-Sept.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 3/8.
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 72 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 91 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 69 1/4.

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.86-1/2 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/32 2nd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 11/32 2nd inst.
London/Paris 124.25 2nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.90 2nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 2nd inst.
London/Italy 92.90 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, somewhat Steadier.
Gold £4.4.11 1st inst. £4.4.11 1/4 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 13 9/16 1st inst. 13 9/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 13 9/16 1st inst. 13 9/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/8 1st inst. 29 5/8 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 15/16 p. c. 1st inst. 1 15/16 p. c. 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/16 p. c. 1st inst. 2 5/32 p. c. 2nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter-Bank Call 4.1/4 per cent.
3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 3.

F. F. Bales.	1930-31.	1929-30.
Receipts to date		
2-7-31	8828000	8604000
Receipts Yesterday		
2-7-31	4000	4000
Exports to date		
2-7-31	6623000	6688000
Stock at Ports		
26-6-31	3066000	1680000
Stock Interior Town	26-6-31 911000	665000
Stock Liverpool		
26-6-31	1047000	856000
Visible Supply		
26-6-31		3357000
Quantity in Sight		
26-6-31	12[illegible]	
Quantity out of Sight 26-6-31	102[illegible]	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 25th June.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	825	551,073
Japan & China	4,218	1,568,803
Coast Ports		20,887
Up-country by Rail		192,851
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		27,011
Total	5,043	2,360,325

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

LONDON, July 2.

Total Bullion	£164,400,000
Public Deposits	£11,500,000
Other Deposits,	£133,500,000
Government Securities	£32,900,000
Other Securities	£63,100,000
Notes and Coin ,	£67,900,000
Notes in Circulation	£357,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities,	16.2 p.c.

BOMBARDED!

Juvenol Nagar has been bombarded! Thousands of little lives must be saved! Rs. 1,000/- prize must be won! Bulletins from Bombarded Town will issue for 14 successive days and be published in this paper, commencing 5th July. Read them closely; copy them legibly and send them safely to nine of your best friends. One of them may have the key to win the Rs. 1,000/- and to furnish it to you. At any rate, all of them will save over a thousand lives.

SALE OF VALUABLE SCRAP METAL.

Under instructions from THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER OF STORES, East Indian Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow, we shall sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 13th July, 1931, at the Charbagh Store Depot commencing at 12 Noon, the following:—

(1)	Scrap White Metal Class 15	About 293 Cwts.
(2)	Scrap L. & N. W. Metallic Packing and Boring Class 17.	19 Cwts.
(3)	Scrap Zinc Class 18.	129 cwts.
(4)	Scrap Almunium Class 24	2 Cwts.
(5)	Scrap Brass Turning Boring and Filing Class 29	1058 Cwts.
(6)	Scrap Brass Sweeping Class 26.	148 Cwts.
(7)	Scrap Copper Turning & Boring Class 27	147 Cwts.
(8)	Scrap White Metal Boring Class 30.	31 Cwts.
(9)	Scrap Brass Boring Mixed, Class 31.	691 Cwts.
(10)	Scrap Brass Boring mixed with White Metal Borings in ingot Class 31.	28 Cwts.
(11)	Scrap Copper Wire Class No. 14.	190 Cwts.
(13)	Scrap Brass Boring mixed	9 Cwts.
(14)	Scrap Brass Boiler Tubes Class 12.	219 Cwts.
(15)	Scrap Lead Class 19	398 Cwts.
(16)	Scrap White Metal Dross	4 Cwts.

For Terms and Conditions see Handbill which can be had on application to:—

PEAKE, ALLEN & CO.,
Railway Auctioneers, Lucknow.

GREAT INDIA INSURANCE LTD.

Chairman:—

MR. RAMANAND CHATTERJI, M. A.,

Editor, "Modern Review" and President of the All-India States People Conference.

A FEW SPECIAL FEATURES.

(1) Novel Revival Scheme.
(2) Guaranteed Cash Bonds Policies.
(3) Extended Term Assurance Policies.
(4) Automatic Non-forfeiture.

Wanted Agents on liberal terms throughout the Bombay Presidency.

Please write for particulars of past experience and present connections to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY,
BANSILAL BUILDING,
Bruce Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SOUND ADVICE— SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT

In all desperate, complicated, incurable or Surgical cases consult sharp, Dr. Tandon a most leading physician of Bombay who is renowned for his miraculous and radical cures of such cases without injection and operation not only throughout India but abroad too. In cases of much dreaded Pneumonia, Typhoid fever, Amoebic dysentery, Blood pressure and Heart diseases the cures are rapid and brilliant. Address: Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea Face Bombay. Consulting hours from 7 to 11-30 a.m. and 3 to 8 p.m.

INDIAN INSECTICIDE
KILBUG
Kills Mosquitoes, Bugs and all Insects
Popular Pharmacy, Bombay 7.
Arvind Swadeshi Stores, Svadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

DR. GHOSE'S "URNA"
For
BIRTH CONTROL
World-wide reputed and tested. Recommended by public and profession.
Price Rs. 1/8/- per bottle, Post Free.
VICTOR & CO., P. 26, Russa Road, Kalighat, CALCUTTA.

A. S. DIAS & CO.
Co... Building, Hornby ...OMBAY No. 1.
"...llenge Suit"
announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach, ...dian Silk, Indian-Suitings, Tussore, and various shades, Inspection invited.

	Rs.
The Challenge Semi Suit	95/-
Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit	15/-
Indian Royal Office Suit C.T.	10/-
Indian Royal Office Trouser	4/8

For Controlling Birth
Use Mahashakti Talisman. Surely stops conception. Price Rs. 2-12. For increasing retentive power use Kandarpa Talisman. Price Rs. 2-4.
S. BIDYABHUSHAN, P.O. Baganchara, (Nadia), Bengal.

BIRTH CONTROL
A booklet of 19 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.
RAJRATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20 V. P. Extra, use in any season.
RAMARATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.
Sthamblian Pills
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.
Cholera Kardan.
Is two minutes effect.
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.
Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
153, Gulalwadi, Bombay,
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

PROPOSED PARSI CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter addressed by Mr. Khorshed F. Nariman to the Hon. Secretary of the Mazdayasni Mandal protesting against the preliminary meeting of some Parsi ladies and gentlemen, held under the auspices of the said Mandal and presided over by me as its President, at the Sir C. J. Hall, on Saturday, the 20th instant, was published in extenso in your paper. Will you be so good as to allow me, in common justice, to represent in as few words as possible the other side of the picture.

I am afraid my friend Mr. Nariman has been Don Quixote-like tilting at the wind-mill His precious protest was an entirely superfluous document. It contains nothing but platitudes, statements for the most part which no one challenges, as they embody recognised principles of free election in every civilised country. He repeats 'ad nauseam' in his said tirade that the meeting convened by the Mandal had no right to speak in the name of the community. But who ever said that it did? It was an informal meeting of a certain number of Parsi ladies and gentlemen whose views and resolutions were not binding on any body of men, except those who attended the meeting and voted for them. If Mr. Nariman had the patience to read carefully the printed circular letter addressed to him, as to other delegates, he would have seen that the conveners of the meeting did not claim that it would be representative or that it had the right to speak in the name of the community. Here are the exact words used by us in our said printed circular letter:—

"It may be readily admitted that there are many difficulties in the way of getting, even by a Conference, a clear decision, representative of the whole Parsi community. The composition of such a Conference could not give satisfaction to all parties as the nominations have to be made arbitrarily by the conveners and it would be open to any one to question its representative character."

In the face of the above passage occurring in our said printed circular letter, it did not lie in the mouth of Mr. Nariman to say that we claimed that the preliminary meeting convened by us would be representative or that it had the right to pass resolutions in the name of the community.

In my capacity of the chairman of the meeting, I refused to read Mr. Nariman's protest before the meeting for very cogent reasons. In the first place it was too lengthy three half sheets of closely typed matter, and in the second place, it came into my hands too late, ony a couple of minutes before the proceedings commenced. In all about a dozen letters were received by me from eminent personages like His Holiness Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Dastur Darab, the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Mr. P. J. Murzban, Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Shapurji Bilimoria, Kt., and others excusing their non-attendance on various grounds. Almost all these letters were brief and to the point, but the letters of Mr. Nariman and Mr. M. M. Banaji were of ponderous length. If I had read all the letters addressed to me, it would have taken me at least one hour to do so, and I could not possibly waste so much time of the meeting. So I decided not to read any letter. It will be seen from this that I meant no disrepect towards Mr. Nariman for whom I have great admiration, and that my conduct was by no means arbitrary or autocratic.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

A TIP TO THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—According to newspaper reports the financial position of the Bombay Government is more hopeless than it was feared to be, the deficit being Rs. 100 lakhs instead of Rs. 60 lakhs. It is also said that the Retrenchment Committee has been unable to effect economies amounting to not more than about Rs. 35 lakhs and that a cut in the salaries of Government servants from top to bottom is inevitable. I need not say that while a reduction in the fat salaries drawn by the employees of Government in the higher grades would not only be desirable but is even urgently called for, the salaries of the members of the lower grade services, inadequate as they already are, are not capable of any reduction and should not be touched. I trust the Committee will not hesitate to press for the abolition of such costly fifth wheels in the coach as the posts of divisional Commissioners and the Settlement Commissioner. There is also another direction in which it can very usefully turn its attention. I mean the bodyguard and the band establishments which are under the control of the Governor. These have nothing to do for most of the year and are called out only on ceremonial occasions. Why should the Committee not recommend their being retrenched? These came to be attached to the Governor in times which have ceased to exist and must be brought to an end. In this connection it is interesting to note what a former Commander-in-Chief, the late General Sir O'Moore Creagh has to say on the subject in his 'Indian Studies': "Besides the regular cavalry, separate detachments are maintained as bodyguards for the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. They are respectively of the strength of about a squadron and are under the control of those officials. Except, perhaps as a reserve, if these functionaries will spare them when wanted by the military authorities, they are useless as soldiers, being insufficiently trained, as they are used for ceremonial purposes alone. These high officials in former days, travelled by road through disturbed districts. Nowadays their journeys are mostly confined to the railway. 'It seems curious, that, when such energetic demands were made perpetually made for the reduction of military expenditure, these bodyguards have been allowed to continue.' They are magnificently mounted, clothed and housed. The expense of their maintence is much higher than that of any other Indian cavalry unit. They are not the only pseudo-military bodies attached to the housholds of these satraps, who also keep up strong bands composed of ex-British soldiers. 'This is an extravagance for which there is no excuse'; if these officials require bands and bodyguards for ceremonial occasions, they could get them temporarily, when required, from the nearest garrison" (pp. 257 and 258.)

I trust this will attract the attention of the Retrenchment Committee. It is also a matter for serious consideration by the Committee whether at a time when the Presidency needs every pie it can get together the amount spent on entertainments at Government House and figuring as the Governor's sumptuary allowance in the budget is not too high. It may be that it is beyond its power to touch it; but an expression of opinion by it that it is unduly high will not be without its effect. I do hope the Committee will look into all such items of expenditure and mercilessly recommend reductions.—Yours, etc.

D. V. A.

Poona, June 26.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

Duty Society.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that several deputations of the Muslim University Duty Society are touring the various parts of India, to collect funds and to propagate the cause of Aligarh, it is but proper that the public should be acquainted with some relevant facts connected with this movement which is one of the most important institution of the Aligarh Muslim University.

The idea of founding a Society to assist Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, first occured to the late Sahibzada Aftab Ahmad Khan who, with the advice of Mr. T. W. Arnold, founded the Duty Society in 1890.

Mr. Arnold was its first president (or keeper) and under his guidance the Society grew into one of the most powerful institutions of the M.A.O. college.

Under Sir Theodore Morison, the Society introduced the system of sending deputations to the various parts of the country, to collect funds for the Society. The rules and regulations of the Society were formulated for the first time in 1904 and on consequent upon the creation of the Muslim University they were revised and passed at a general meeting of the Servants in 1924. The objects of the Society, however, suffered little change and are as foolows:—

(a) To popularise education, both general and technical, according to the ideals of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
(b) To help and fascilitate the expansion and development of the Muslim University.
(c) To popularise the Aligarh movement by keeping the country in touch with the activities of the Muslim University.
(d) To collect money for pecuniary aid to deserving Muslim students of the Muslim Universely and its allied institutions.

It is with these objects that every year deputations are despatched to the various parts of India to promote the cause of Aligarh and to collect funds for the Society. The Society has so far, given more than four lakhs of rupees to deserving and poor students as debts of honour. At present more than two hundred students are receiving scholarships from the Society.

This year too, parties of students are touring Bombay, Madras, Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, United Provinces and Bihar. It is to be hoped that the Muslim public in general and old boys of the Muslim University in particular will help them in every possible way.—Yours, etc.,

KHWAJA AHMAD ABBAS.
Secretary of the deputation to Simla, U.P. and Bihar.
Afghanan, Panipat, June.

MISCHIEVOUS SUGGESTION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was surprised to read in to-day's "Times of India" that Government employees drawing less than Rs. 200 per mensem are benefitted out of all proportion to the cost of living. I do not think such a preposterous suggestion could have been made by the Retrenchment Committee, since to entertain such a flimsy idea is to insult one's own sense of justice. Take, for instance, the rents people in receipt of a salary of Rs. 200 and below are obliged to pay in cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Karachi, where the "pious" Hindus are generally reluctant to let their houses to the fish and flesh-eating members of the "maletch" communities like the Parsis, Muslims and Anglo-Indians. As these people cannot command in the mofussil the same facility of obtaining uats in Bombay they are perforce obliged to rent small separate houses which cost them not less than Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 per month. Now compare this rent with that paid by the heaven-born members of the Steel Frame Service. A District Judge or a Collector drawing Rs. 2000 and over pays Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 to Government as rent for the palatial bungalow he occupies. Is it necessary to point out also the fallacy of the argument that persons drawing Rs. 200 and less are benefitted considerably by the droj of prices in Indian grown food stuffs. Are they to be treated as beats or pariah dogs and expected to eat wheat and rice costing four and five annas per "pailly", while the Heaven-born members of the Steel Frame Service should enjoy all the good things of the world at the cost of the poor subordinates,—an useful class of people placed in subordination to them and who toil from morning till evening for the benefit of the Bara Sahibs. There is another aspect of the question which must not be lost sight of. Apart from the education of the children and other considerations an average Indian supports a larger family than a Sahib drawing Rs. 2000 and over per mensem. Who is then the wire-puller? And who in the name of the Retrenchment Committee commits the fallacy of reviving the flaccid tissues of long dead issues? Does the correspondent of the "Times of India" think that it does any credit to his head and heart to put forth obviously mischievous suggestions in order to deprive a poor Indian of his slice of bread and butter that he gets from Government? As it is times are very hard. Once the salaries of these poorly paid "Slaves of the Sirkar" are reduced they will find positively difficult to get increments again in order to secure a living wage.—Yours, etc.,

ONE IN THE KNOW.

BACKWARD TRIBES OF THANA DISTRICT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of very deep concern that the backward tribes of Thana district are not receiving necessary attention from Government or any other public body, though their very bad condition at the present day was vividly described in the Council session in March last by Mr. M. M. Karbhari the member for Thana district. From all accounts that are available about them, these tribes are going down every day. The most important of them are the Varlees who are about 50,000 strong. They are mostly cul...s and forest workers, and are a useful community for the upkeep of the forests for clearing the roots of trees and for carrying out new plantations. They do not receive regular wages, but only some lump sums which form a very small remuneration to them. But the Forest Department and the Forest contractors get thereby their work done at very cheap cost. Indeed without these Varlees, it is certain these forest contractors as well as the Forest Department would not be making large profits.

Now the principal needs of these tribes, are medical help, water supply, education and better housing. As these tribes live in the jungles, they get little medical help and for this purpose travelling dispensaries should be started. Special wells should also be dug out in forest areas for them. Facilities should also be given for education with a strong agricultural and industrial bias. I hope Government will carry out inquiries through their officers about the conditions of these wild tribes and begin to do something for these long-neglected people.

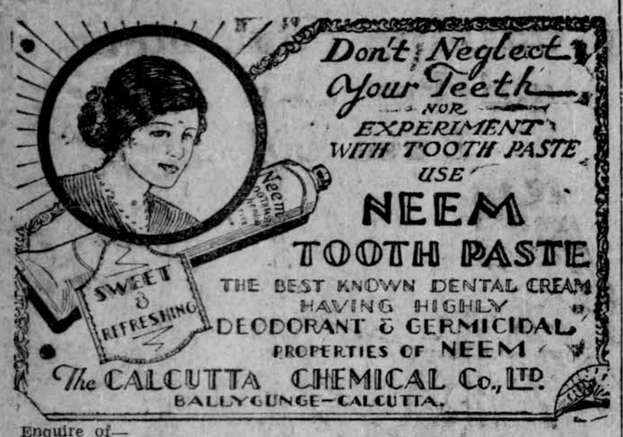
Funds of course are needed, but regarding this, Mr. Karbhari in the Council very properly suggested the imposition of a cess of one anna in the rupee on the money that is being paid by the Forest contractors, and this cess which is estimated to come to about a lakh of rupees a year, should be utilised solely for the upliftment of these poor people. I am quite sure that if the Minister of Education who was specially appealed to by Mr. Karbhari in this respect, gives some attention to the needs of these poor communities, and if the local boards also earmark some portion of their revenue for this purpose, not only will it be a great gain to the tribes themselves, but the forests and agriculture will both be benefitted and the general economic conditions of the district will improve.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. P.

June 24.

Address enquiries to—
Post Box 202 Bombay.
501 SOAP
TATA OIL MILLS CO. LTD.
TATAPURAM, COCHIN STATE.

CONSTRUCTION
IS
INDIA'S
GREATEST NEED
HELP TO BUILD UP THE INDIA OF TO-MORROW BY INSISTING ON BUYING ONLY THE BEST SWADESHI PRODUCTS.
—:o:—
THIS WEEK'S SPECIALITY MEN'S WEAR
—:o:—
YOU WILL FIND INDIA'S FINEST PRODUCTS AT BOMBAY'S CENTRAL STORE FACING
FLORA FOUNTAIN
SVADESHI



Enquire of—
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, 367, Hornby Road, Bombay.
SEN & CO., 297, Bellasis Road (Near Central Station), Bombay.
D. N. CHANDRA, Malcolm House, Poona Camp.

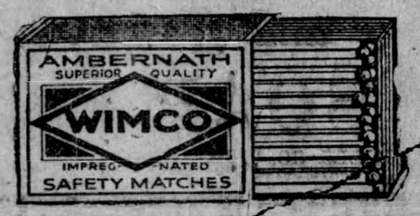
WANTED IMMEDIATELY

DISTRICT ORGANISERS in Bombay Presidency on salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 per mensem and one AGENCY ORGANIZER for Bombay Presidency on salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per mensem according to qualifications. Previous experience in Free Insurance quite essential. Apply sharp to:—

JAI BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

12, Second Line Beach, Madras.

MADE IN INDIA



THE
WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD
P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

WONDERFUL BOOK ON MAGIC

MAGIC MANUAL. A full exposé of modern miracles. You can perform them by reading this book. Every secret explained so clearly that even children can perform them. It explains how to cut a man's head off and put it in a platter a yard from his body. How to hypnotise and make a lady sleep. The art of Ventriloquism. How to bring a dead bird to life. How to eat fires, knives and forks, how to walk on burning red-hot iron rods. How to make Ghosts appear and spirit mysteries. How to perform the magic of stabbing a boy through a basket and taking him out without any injury. Tricks with Cards Coins and Handkerchiefs fully explained and illustrated. In this advertisement we mention a few wonders of magic but the book contains numerous up-to-date tricks of magic which are not published any where. Read and learn them. Price Re. 1-8.
MYSTERIES OF MAKING LOVE. A very useful book for the married or those who are contemplating marriage. Price As. 12.
PRIVATE WORDS FOR THE MARRIED COUPLE Price As. 12.
HUNDRED WAYS OF KISSING GIRLS. Illustrated Price Re. 1-8.
Booksellers & Publishers, 228, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.
THE UNITED TRADING CO.

GARLICK & Co.

Including GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS AND TILE MANUFACTURERS
Jacob's Circle, BOMBAY.

Makers of Steel Tanks and all kinds of Structural Work.

ORNAMENTAL CAST IRON WORK GATES, RAILINGS, STAIRCASES, LAMP-POSTS, STANDPOSTS. HYDRANTS PIPES.

ALL MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS

Tel. 'GARLICK.' Tel. No. 41001.'

What the People Say

MR MANECKJI PATEL AND CONGRESS

To the editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—M. K. Patel has to thank himself for what happened at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday last. It was unfortunate that a man of Mr. Patel's type who claims to be the oldest Congressman and a staunch nationalist, should have thought it fit to raise the communal bogey at a time when communal unity is the need of the hour. But fortunately for the country the Saner elements in the Parsi Comunity rose to the occasion and the ill-advised move of Mr. Patel has met with the fate it so richly deserved. If the "Parsi meeting" organised by half a dozen men under the leadership of Mr. Patel has proved anything it has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the Parsis as a community solidly stand behind the Congress.

I hope Mr. Patel must have realised the sheer folly of calling such a meeting and as an honest man he will now accept the verdict of the community in favour of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. I am writing this because I know that Mr. Patel is not a rank Communalist. He is after all a Nationalist and whatever may be his views at present there can be no denial of the fact that he has rendered valuable services to the country in the past.

I am sure Mr. Patel is as impatient as we are to get Swaraj but then he must throw his lot with the Congress. His place is amongst the Nationalists and not among the reactionaries.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

MAHARASTRA AND R. T. C.

To the editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the letter published in your paper dated the 17th inst. re-R.T.C. and Sjt. N. C. Kelkar.

I am little concerned with the R. T. C. and have no faith in the outcome of it. I, however, feel sure that Sjts. Tatya Sahib Kelkar is the proper man to represent Maharastra in the R.T.C. Maharastra is quite confident about his politics and statemanship, though he may not possess the courage of the late Lokamanya. But, I ask, how many of the others possess it? Mr. Khambatta is quite right in suggesting his name for the R. T. C.

About the speech of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, delivered at Sasavne on the 10th May, criticising the Maharastra policy and especially attacking Sjt. Kelkar, I refer Sjt. Chikale to Mr. J. S. Karandikar's speech delivered on the same occasion in reply to the Sardar. It was a very courteous reply.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. NAIK.

Bandra June 23.

ANANDILAL PODAR SCHOOL

To the editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I very deeply regret having again to encroach upon the hospitality of your columns, but since writing the two letters, under the above caption, which appeared in your esteemed paper on the 20th and 23rd inst., I have learnt authoritively that a majority of the members of the Managing Committee of the School has, at the last meeting expressed themselves whole heartedly in favour of an adequate retrenchment in the present top heavy expenditure of the School to meet the annual deficit. I am sure that this news will prove very gratifying to the many residents of Santa Cruz who have, of late, been much concerned about the School.

The task of effecting retrenchment is, I am given to understand to be entrusted to that ever watchful champion of economy in public institutions, I mean, Mr. G. B. Trivedi. No choice could be better. To him, therefore, I would recommend in this connection that the present number of classes and consequently the number of teachers can be reduced by wise combinations without at all impairing efficiency. Reduction is also greatly possible in the salaries of all the members of the staff, which are out of all proportion with the present low cost of living. If any members of the Staff leave on account of lowered salaries, their places can be very advantageously filled in by suitable retired teachers of Government Schools.—Yours, etc.

M. C. NAIK.

Santa Cruz, June 23.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE PRISONERS.

Rumoured Transfer To Andamans.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have come to learn from the columns of the "Dainik Bartaman" of the 21st instant that the Government are going to remove very soon my son, Sj. Bijoy Kumar Sinha, and such others as Sjs. Kamal Nath Tewari, Batukeswar Dutt, Shib Barma and Dr. Gaya Prosad, all political prisoners in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, from the Madras jail to Andaman.

It is hoped that the rumour is wrong, but if it is true—as most of such rumours do, it would cause a great resentment against the bureaucracy. I know there are many among the readers who will be much upset at this startling news. I cannot fathom what the Government can gain by such transfer. It will not add much credit to the Government if these young persons who are already under heavy punishment are dragged now and then hither and thither. If the news comes out to be true, few save the mothers and sisters of these persons will feel what a sad shock it will be to them whose dear ones are being forced to leave their motherland for a long time. In the interests of justice, it is too much to hope that the British Government will, without any delay enlighten the public with the truth about this wild rumour of transfer.—Yours, etc.,

MOTHER OF BIJOY KUMAR SINHA.

Cawnpore, June 25.

KHAIRPUR STATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It will not be denied that the decision of the Government of Bombay to deprive the Mir of Khairpur of his powers was mostly influenced by Mr. Taunton's representation of his grievances against the Mir. Nor will it be doubted that ever since the appointment of Messrs. Taunton and Sahney as the members of the Council at Khairpur the Mir Sahib has absolutely no say in the matters of the State and whenever he desired to interfere into any matters he was overruled by the strong hand of Mr. Taunton supported by Bombay authorities. There is no doubt that the Mir Sahib spent most of his time outside his State but this does not in any way mean that he was the cause of mal-administration. Instances can be given of several Indian rulers who are almost the absentee lords of their States and have good time in Europe for most part of the year except a month or two when perhaps they come as if on a pilgrimage to their mother land. The chief reason, therefore, that has been assigned for depriving the Mir Sahib of his powers is not tenable. Moreover his prolonged absence was in no way a drain upon the resources of the State in that he is being given a fixed amount as his Privy Purse. Those who have been following the development of events at Khairpur will admit that, but for the conflict between its ruler and Mr. Taunton the former would not had been treated so shabbily by the Bombay Government. The Government of Bombay in withholding the powers of the Mir may or may not have done the right thing but there is no doubt that in retaining Mr. Taunton as the sole administrator of Khairpur in contravention of the wishes of its ruler it has not consulted the best interests or wishes of the people of the State. Every fair minded and reasonable person will support the protest lodged by Mir Saheb against Mr. Taunton's appointment. The Mir Sahib could not suggest a better name than that of Sir Azizuddin Ahmad the present Divan of Datia State to work as the Chief Trustee of the Khairpur. The Divan Sahib is still in his sixties and those who know him personally would easily vouchsafe his capacity for work even at this advanced age. It is useless to dwell upon the ability of Sir A. Ahmad. His wellknown personality hardly needs any comment. He has served in different States like Bharatpur, Dholpur, and is well experienced in the affairs of Indian states. He has proved a first class administrator and has a knack for setting things right and handling delicate matters most efficiently. Above all, he enjoys the confidence both of the Government of India and the Mir Sahib. By his choice to succeed Mr. Taunton, therefore, the Bombay Government will not only be meeting the reasonable wishes of the Mir Sahib, but, will also be putting the right man in the right place.—Yours, etc.,

A MUSLIM.

"THE TRIUMPH OF SOCIALISM"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The contribution by "A Celt" in your Saturday's issue on the triumph of socialism is a very interesting reading. Especially that portion under the caption "A Bishop's Discovery" is really very heart-rending. Its very reading is sufficient to excite one's tender emotions. If humanity is forced to live in such horrible condition as depicted therein, it is a slur on civilisation—especially as it exists, in the very heart of the first metropolis of the civilized world. The newspaper-reading will be glad to know if "Scrutator" has any words of wisdom to utter in its defence.

I have not ready at hand, to quote what the Scrutator wrote about the slums of Ahmedabad, the citadel of Gandhiji. He did not then spare himself to run down Gandhiji as well as the millowners and other capitalists, and said some bitter words about the city itself. He went so far as to say, if he had the power, he would have hanged the capitalists at the nearest lamp-posts. Is, under the circumstances ready to treat the capitalists of London similarly if what the bishop's book narrates be word for word correct.

The public will thus have an opportunity of judging of his bonafides as of late he is very busy preaching words of wisdom to the Indians. If nothing comes out he will be considered a propagandist of his race pure and simple.—Yours, etc.,

THAKORDAS BHAGWANDAS.

LACK OF ROADS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report of the speech of the Hon. Mr. E. Miller, President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association of India, at the annual general meeting of the Association held in Bombay, suggests to me the desirability of observing that many a Municipal and Local Board road is allowed to fall in a sad state of disrepair and the need of contesting agricultural villaages by made roads is complacently ignored. I beg here to particularise the Municipal and Local Boards roads at Uran, and hope they will be put in good condition and order. As regards the neglect of road making, it appears that the Bassein taluka of the Thana Zilla has not received due attention, and I beg to say that sufficiency and convenience of roads will greatly help the agriculturists. Another striking example of neglect and dereliction of duty is completely ignoring of the crying want of a road from the ferry at Manori, Bombay Suburban District, to the Dharavi Bassein ferry, Thana District, or at least, up to Utan. The absence of the road isolates the villages on the Dharavi Island from June up to almost latter part of November nearly. The setting of the rains closes the cart tracks that do duty for a made road in the dry season, and this inflicts on the villagers more hardship and inconvenience as communication from village to village and the Utan Bhayandar Road and though it Bombay Ghodbandar Road being cut off.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, June 26.

BARSI PILGRIMS SPECIALS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The public of Bombay cannot think of a better, healthier and amusing variant, than a week-end visit to Pandharpur, as the travel between Kurduvadi and Pandharpur in the "special vans" is indeed a rare privilege particularly for the Bombayites accustomed to "Deccan Queen" and other luxury mail services. The special vans consist of half a dozen goods carriages converted into passenger specials for convenience of pilgrims to Pandharpur, the vans having no protection against sun, rain, engine sparks, no steps to get into or down the vans, in short having all those special features one will meet with in all goods vans. I am told the Senior Examiner to the Government has approved of the specials! Will the Agent of Barsi Light Railway and his bosses in the Indian Railway Board dare to make such arrangements in their own country? Well, Swaraj, I know, is the panacea for these ills, but will the Railway Passengers' Relief Association of Bombay, if it still exists, take this up in the meantime and see that the practice of huddling those poor human cattle in goods vans is stopped and a humaner treatment is accorded?—Yours, etc.,

G.S.A.

"MR. R. D. BALIWALA'S CRITICISM"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

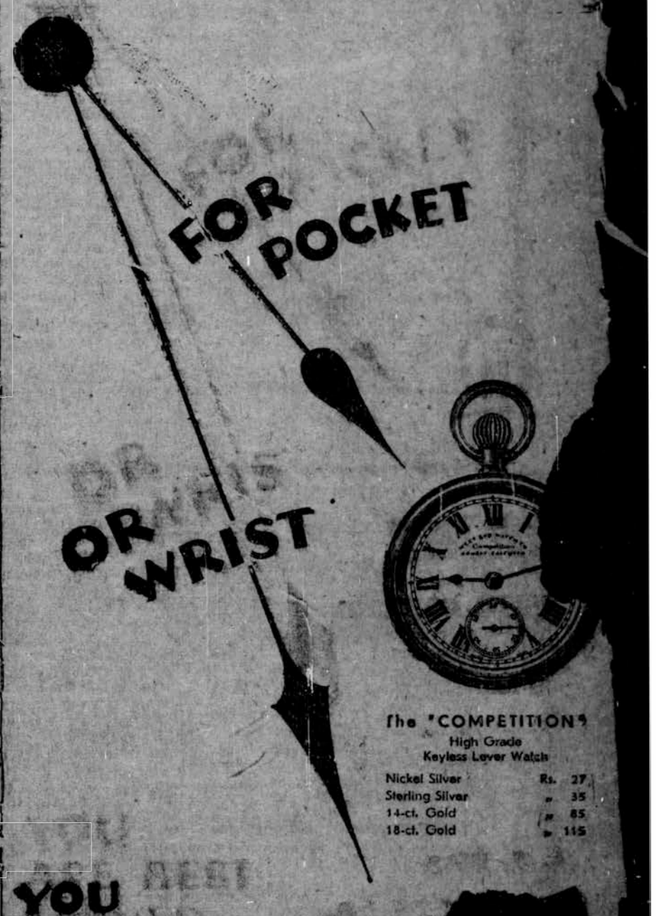
Sir,—As Mr. B. F. Bharucha's letter appearing in your issue of 23rd instant under the above caption is unjust and misleading, please publish the following and oblige.

(1) I have not defended Bai Jerbai nor did I criticise Mr. B. F. Bharucha in connection with the Ghatkopar toddy shop controversy.

(2) The office of the Sheriff is in the gift of the Government and as such I do not understand why does Mr. Bharucha object to my calling the Sheriff a Government officer! Besides Mr. Murzban, many other prominent Parsis had also visited Udvada and, if we accept Mr. Bharucha's novel plea, why welcome addresses were not presented to them?

From the above it is clear that Mr. Bharucha was not justified in complaining that my criticisms were based on inaccurate data.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.



EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING
WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES,
LAST YEAR'S
REMARKABLE PROGRESS
EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
U. S. $ 226,037,392
Over
Rs. 62,16,00,000

BOMBAY OFFICE
82/14 Churchgate St.
HEAD OFFICE
WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

CURE FOR OBESITY.

SLIMOIDS

"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.

ITS INCONVENIENCE

In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.

And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through THEIR enforced inactivity are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life. Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.

M. T. MADON & CO.

(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

'Any ... HEUMATISM will STOP in a DAY.

RHEU... -RHEUMATIC--TABLETS

W... ...ula of Dr. J. Plateau of Paris, and/or.

VA... HEUM-OIL

Fr... ...ula by great Hakim Jamaspa.

Both these excellent specifics a... ...e ARTICULAR, MUSCULAR and INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, ...D, STIFFNESS of JOINTS, PARALYSIS ETC.

Also invaluable for NE... ...COLDS, COUGHS, ...CHITIS, CRAMPS.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:— M... ...ADON & CO., (Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY 3.

Poona Branch:— ...PHARMACY, 323 ... Street, POONA.

REGINA

HAIR RESTORER

For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.

NOT A DYE

Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.

REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.

KEEPS AGE AT BAY.

M. T. MADON & CO.,

Crawford Market, — BOMBAY.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH

SHELL SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES

THESE ARE THE LATEST. AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE. EYE-WEAR.

—:o:—

We are showing at present the finest collection of Shell Spectacles and Eyeglasses, for sporting, shooting, touring, reading and all other purposes.

BALIWALLA & HOMI

THE LEADING OPTICIANS

FOUR BRANCHES IN BOMBAY.

279, Hornby Road. | 361, Kalbadevi Road. | 614, Dhobi Talao. | Chamar Bazar, Parel.

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

REDUCTION IN PRICES

of Cloth

CALICO JUBILEE MILLS CALICO JUBILEE

Kalbadevi, Zaveribazar, Chowpatty. Mandvi, Sharebazar, Dadar.

BOMBAY.

Rashtriya Swadeshi Bhandar

Special Terms to Wholesale Dealers.

INSURE WITH

THE

GREAT EASTERN LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA, ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.

For further particulars apply:—

M. V. MERCHANT,

Branch Manager,

50-52, Churchgate Street. BOMBAY

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKA-DEVI Rd. BOMBAY

DEALERS IN

STATIONERY. For Office and School use.

DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—

For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering College, etc.

SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments,

Price List Free on Application.

RETRENCHMENT A... CENTRE. *HOW, IT SHOULD ...FECTED*

(From A Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 29.

The ... General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Committee meets here to-morrow (... June) This will be followed ... meetings of the other Sub-Committees. There is not one department of the Government of India which has not felt the pressure of the demands for information on various points under enquiry by the Retrenchment Committees. Go to any Department you like and you hear the cry "Who is to be retrenched? When is he to be retrenched? and how is he to be retrenched? These are depressing questions: but they are all the result of a plan proposed to be adopted. It is clear that the Government of India in the Finance Department is very keen on making known to the public that it is in earnest about retrenchment. But the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in the course of their resolution suggesting the possibility of a general strike disclosed an ugly fact, viz., that only 13 out of 4,800 officers in the various Railways throughout India have been retrenched whereas thousands of workmen have been compulsorily discharged.

THE OLD STORY.

It is not known whether the same story will be repeated in the Government departments: but there is a fear that the low-paid employees might be worse sufferers than the better paid ones. I sincerely trust that this fear might prove groundless and that Sir George Schuster may earn the gratitude of the bulk of the Government servants by his wise handling of the Retrenchment Axe. But is Retrenchment needed on a very large scale when according to Lord Willingdon's own admission at the Chelmsford Club Dinner there is a new vista of hope in the economic sphere—thanks to the Premier's announcement and Hoover's moratorium? Whether this vista will be viewed by the Retrenchment Sub-Committees or not the question that should be first answered is whether the retrenchment is going to be permanent or temporary. In the nature of things the present Government will not be right if it should consent to effect permanent retrenchment in view of the fact the world depression is temporary. That it is temporary will be evident from the fact the postponement of payment of debt by the European countries concerned is only for one year. Further, according to the suspot theory of Jevons the world will go through a periodical depression. It speaks very little of a Government so stable as the British Government to have made inelastic distribution of its resources so as to take recourse to retrenchment in pay etc., of those who worked loyally through years of prosperity and who expect this fact to be recognised during lean years. Again this announcement of the moratorium must give the Government of India breathing space without necessitating retrenchment in the permanent administrative expenses.

TRUE AND FALSE ECONOMY.

If, on the other hand, the depression in trade is likely to be permanent, there are a thousand and one ways of effecting true economy instead of reducing the pay etc., of men who contribute to the efficiency of the administration. Anyone who cares may read from the book of demands in the hands of our Legislators of the enormous sums of money that are being spent on things like the prevention of human sacrifices in the Naga hills, dredging operations in the Andamans, etc., some of which could very conveniently be put off for sometime to come. To be sure, not the die-hard of die-hards could say that real retrenchment could be effected by sending home a few clerks and peons. If real economy is to be effected then there should be all-round cut and not retrenchment only in the lower rungs of the ... instance, if the ... were to be allowed to ... princely emolu... lower ranks were ... in the matter of ... the purchasing po... in the services wh... fortunately higher ... chasing power of th... net. Prices will ... rically rise. ... rvices will be ab... penses and the l... will verily have ... knock ... ves against t... wall or if that be not consoli... then go to blazes! It is needl... to add that efficiency will suf... not a little.

A suggestion which the retr... chment experts will first have ... acquire is a sound knowledge ... economics—which they seem ... woefully lack. An index number should be ready at hand in regard to every article—necessary or luxury. They should also be aware that luxury is equally necessary for human efficiency. Such a list will show that while rice and wheat and dhal might have fallen in price, the prices of the other articles of necessity and necessary luxury have either gone up ... are stationary. Thus domestic expenses will either appear to ... has slightly gone up. The reason for fall ... prices may not justify retrenchment. Even if on examination there ... is a scope for reduction, then, ... should be effecting changes ... every year there is ... emoluments prices. Slight variation ... or fall in ... ces should not be taken ... enough ground for economy ... retrenchment, but recourse ... trenchment of enhance... should be based on perman... rise or fall in prices and 50 ... cent variation in the rise and ... of prices. The trade depressio... external. So domestic adjustment should not be medicine such times. The remedy ... extraordinary occasions ... appear to be sought in ... exchange rate, payment of ... etc.

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

Examination Results.

The results of the Examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute (London) for qualification ... Insurance Specialists for the positions of officers and managers ... Insurance Companies, which ... held in the Davar's College ... March 1931, have been declared ... and the following students of ... var's College of Commerce ... clared successful. There was ... student from any other ... Institute competing. The ... ing are the results:—

PRELIMINARY.

Messrs. D. Merwan ... dibande Jahnah, V. Ga... thare and D Ramkrishn... dhar.

LIFE INSURANCE ... PRINCIPLES & PR... LIFE ASSURA...

R. Prabhashanker B... vind Dike, Nirmalend... zumdar, P. ... Kalyan... meseshiah ... rayan... shir Nari... S.S. ... and S. ... Com...

N. ... A. Ram... Bhaichan... ra San...

PHYSIOLOGY. ... DI...

C. Govind D... Ithaman N. N... lingam (Hon... Sadashivaiah...

CLIMATIC ...

C. Govin... Dutt Mazu... M. Syed K... nan, Ram... S.S. Ram... riman R... S. Shan...

TY... R. Pr... vind D... S. Ra...

Support Indian Industries

EVER READY

Flashlights & Batteries

The EVER READY (...) Co., Calcutta

LEARN TYPEWRITING

IN A MONTH.

Shorthand Class is conducted by qualified graduates. Before joining anywhere else please have a look at

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

Opp. General Post Office, WARWICK HOUSE, Fort, Bombay.

nand Rao.

OFFICE ORGANISATION AND ROUTINE.

R. Prabhashanker Bhatt, Govind C. Dike, P.S. Kalyankrishnan, Rameseshiah Narayanrao, M. Ardeshir Nazir, P.S.S. Ramalingam, P. Shantanand Rao, and S. Chandulal Shah.

Mr. P.S.S. Ramalingam and Mr. N. L. Nayar have completed Part I.

LIFE PART II.

TABLES OF MORTALITY.

M. Gulabbhai Naik and R. Tirullal Shreenivas (Hons.)

LAW OF LIFE ASSURANCE PRACTICE.

Tirunallal Shreenivas.

...E OFFICE VALUABLES.

Tirunallal Shreenivas.

...FFICE ACCOUNTS & IN... VESTMENTS.

...hai Naik and R. Tiru... nivas.

...: PART I.

... CONSTRUCTION.

...al Joshi.

... & PRACTICE OF ...URANCE.

... Choksi, N. Nader ...mton Mistry, C. ... and J. Devidas

...WING.

...dia.

...ING.

...a.

...ACTURE.

...C. Herbert ...drigues.

...

...omplete

...Princi... ...Susu...

...d

KEEP YOUR MONEY IN THE COUNTRY

by taking a Policy of the

BHARAT INSURANCE COY.; LTD.

Established: 1896.

H/O. BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE

CHAIRMAN

LALA HARKISHEN LAL, B.A., (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.

A Leading, Prosperous and 100% National Life Office.

TELL TALE FIGURES:—

Assets exceed.	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Business in force exceed ...	Rs.	6,00,00,000
Annual Income exceed.	Rs.	32,00,000
Claims paid exceed.	Rs.	75,00,000

COMPARE THE BONUSES!

RS. 25 per 1,000 on Whole Life Policies.

RS. 21 per 1,000 on Endowment Policies.

Full particulars of Policy and Agency Terms from

V. B. BEHERAY, Sub-Office Manager, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BEST VALUE IN LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTION.

LODHRA For LADIES HEALTH and HAPPINESS

Available at all Chemists.

KESARI KUTEERAM,

INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

EGMORE :: MADRAS.

Agents for Bombay :—

RATILAL BROS.,

175-A, Dadar Main Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

...titute for China, Ceylon, etc ordinary Tea

GUJARAT PHARMACY'S

...URVEDIC ROSE TEA

...storative non-addicting, inebriative herbs. ...to all sound and sick, child and old. ... palatable, natural Rose Colour.

1 lb. Re. 1.

...rat Pharmacy's SWADESHI

...A" TOOTH PASTE

... -/8/- ..... No PAT ... in Dental Paste, Armoury. Do ... try

...adevi Road, Hathi Building. ...POPATLAL & CO., MOTI CHAWK

SIXTH SUCCESSFUL WEEK!

The ONLY INDIAN TALKIE CREATED GREAT STIR IN CALCUTTA, LAHORE & BOMBAY

IT'S MADAN'S PERFECT ALL-TALKIE SINGING and DANCING HINDI-DRAMA

SHIRIN-FARHAD

THE GREATEST LOVE-STORY of the AGES

STARRING

SWEET-VOICED NISSAR and BEAUTIFUL KAJJANBAI

DAILY
PRODU
DISTINCT
WITH
M
S
DAILY S

RUSH GOING STRONGER

CTION OF DIGNITY & GREAT ION, UNIVERSALLY PATRONISED

AN AMUSING TALKIE-COMEDY

UMBAINEE-SHETANEE

tarring MOHAN and SHARIFA

PHOTOPHONED ON "R. C. A."

HOWS 6-15 and 10 P. M. ON SATURDAYS and SUNDAYS EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P. M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES

Tele. No. 26470 Telgm. Notecase.

WATERPROOF COATS

FOR RAINY SEASON

THE GOLD FIELD LEATHER WORKS.

SHOW ROOM—156 to 160 PRINCESS ST., BOMBAY No. 2.

A God-Sent Gift To The Fair Sex

DR. J. D. KULKARNI'S

DASH-MOOL CORDIAL

FOR MOTHER, WIFE, SISTER, DAUGHTER.

A valuable uterine and general tonic and restorative. For the last thirty years this preparation has proved to be most efficacious in all obstinate, fatal and disgusting diseases of women such as Leucorrhoea, Dysmenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Amenorrhoea, threatened abortion, habitual miscarriage, etc.

Send for Literature, etc., to:

Dr. J. D. Kulkarni.

Thakurdwar Rd., Bombay 2.

Tele. Add: "OMKARODAYA"

SECOND HAND

SEWING MACHINES of all make purchased, SOLD, exchanged and repaired. New spare parts always in stock.

PEDNEKAR & Co.,

170, Girgaon Rd., Kandewadi-Naka, BOMBAY 4.

FREE TREATMENT FOR

LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.

All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.

DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.

It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packwill be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,

C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,

9, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, District HOWRAH.

"COMPULSORY" FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION

—:o:—

National Militia And Military Training

KARACHI RESOLUTION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS REVISED

(BY MAIL).

MASULIPATAM, June 29.

Mr. Sri Prakash, Convenor, Fundamental Rights Committee has issued the following to the press:—

The Fundamental Rights Committee that sat at Masulipatam on the 24th and 25th instants, carefully considered the clauses of the original Karachi resolution and all the amendments and suggestions received and have recommended the Resolution in the revised and amended form given below. The principal changes are brought out in the explanatory note appended.

Fundamental Rights and Duties' and Economic Programme:

The Swaraj constitution should provide or enable the Swaraj Government to provide for the following fundamental rights and duties —economic, social and administration reforms.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES:

(1) (i) Every citizen of India has the right of free expression of opinion, the right of free association and combination and the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, for purposes not opposed to law or morality. (ii) Every citizen of India shall enjoy freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess and practice his religion, subject to public order and morality. (iii) The culture, language and scripts of the minorities and of the linguistic areas shall be protected. (iv) All citizens of India are equal before the law, irrespective of religion, caste, creed or sex. (v.) No disability attaches to any citizen, by reason of his or her religion, caste, creed or sex, in regard to public employment office of power or honour and in the exercise of any trade or calling. (vi.) All citizens have equal rights and duties in regard to wells, roads, schools and places of public resort maintained out of state or local funds, or dedicated by private persons for the use of general public. (vii.) Every citizen has the right and obligation to keep and bear arms, in accordance with regulations and reservations made in that behalf. (viii.) No person shall be deprived of his liberty nor shall his dwelling or property be entered, sequestered, or confiscated save in accordance with law. (ix.) The State shall observe neutrality in regard to all religions. (x.) The franchise shall be on the basis of universal adult suffrage. (xi.) The State shall provide for free and compulsory education. The aim o educational institutions shall good moral training, cultiva of public spirit, personal and tional efficiency, and the lopment of the spirit of nationality, and intern friendliness. In giving tion in public educationa tions, care shall be take wound the susceptibiliti holding different opini The State shall confe (xiii.) Every citizen free to move through to stay and settle i thereof, to acquire to follow any (xiv.) No person ed for any act wh ishable under th it was comm privacy of corre postal, telegra communicatio fringe law, right com pres righ dua

common. (xvii.) There shall be no capital punishment.

LABOUR.

2. The State shall safeguard the interests of industrial workers and shall secure for them, by suitable legislation and in other ways, adequate wages, healthy conditions of work, limited hours of labour, suitable machinery for settlement of disputes between employers and workmen, and protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment. 3. No person shall be compelled to labour against his will and without due compensation, except when such labour is imposed by law. 4. Attention shall be paid to the special needs of women workers including care of infants when their mothers are at work, and adequate provision during the maternity period. 5. Children of tender age shall not be employed in mills and factories. 6. Workers have the right to form unions to protect their interests.

TAXATION AND EXPENDITURE.

7. The system of land taxation shall be reformed and an equitable adjustment made of the burden, immediately giving relief to the smaller peasantry, by a substantial reduction of agricultural rent and revenue, now paid them, and in case of uneconomic holdings totally exempting from rent or revenue, with relief as may be just and sary to holders of estates ed by such exemption or tion in rent; and to the end the imposition of a tax on net incomes above a reasonable Death duties on a gr shall be levied, on a fixed minimum. peace with neigh tries will be presu shall be a drasti military expen bring it down half of the pr penditure an departments duced. N other than perts and above a c should 1,000 pe shall b

from the regular military forces.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

It will be observed that apart from slight alterations of language and re-arrangement of clauses, the following changes have been made.

1. "ties" are inserted as well as "rts" in the heading as well as the body in some places. This is precedent for this in other constitutions. 2. The fundamental rights are declared as belonging to "citizens" instead of "people" in Clause 1. 3. We have added the word "right to" "assemble peaceably" to the Right of speech and association. 4. We have added to the clause regarding protection of language of minorities, the protection of provincial languages also. 5. We have in regard to equal rights to roads, wells, etc. removed the word "public" and substituted instead; "maintained out of State or local funds or dedicated by private persons for the use of the general public." This will make the position clearer.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

6. The Committee has by a majority voted for "Compulsory" in addition to Free primary education. 7. A clause has been added laying down the aim of State educational institutions. There is precedent for this in the German constitution and the committee feels that it would be useful to have it in the Fundamental Rights of the Indian constitution at the early stages of the Swaraj Government. 8. A clause has been added abolishing titles. 9. The clauses about freedom of movement and domicile throughout India, (ii) Against export fascist legislation (iii) Privacy of correspondence; (iv) right of conscientious abolishing of capital punishment have also been added. 10. The clause against serfdom has been added and a new clause 11. Compulsory ... insertion of the phrase "Inheritance" in ... appropriate ... transaction ... may ... share ... law in relation to ... ship.

... RS. 1,000.

... permissible ... grants has been ... per month. ... Committee ... 13. The ... on of individuals ... slightly ... and Transport ... been added ... State con... Relief ... has ... about ... has ... provide ... of ... to be a principal concern of the Swaraj Government.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

17. We have added a clause to provide military training and the raising of a national militia in order to help the permanent reduction of military expenditure.

In conclusion with the declaration of Fundamental Rights and Duties, the Committee has adopted the following resolution:—

"The Committee is of opinion that Article 1 defining Fundamental Rights and Duties should be applicable to all citizens of India including Indian States".—A. P.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All-Talking Comedy Riot

AROUND THE CORNER

featuring
GEORGE SIDNEY, & C. MURRAY
of "Cohen & Kelly's Fame.

THE EMP

To-day at 4, 6-30 and
The Truth about Second

LILA LEE & CONRAD

IN

"SECOND W E"

All-Talking Dramatic

RE

p.m.
arriages
AGEL
ensation

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Alluring Chinese Star
ANNA MAY WONG
IN
"THE FLAME OF LOVE"
All-Talking, Singing Picture

OPERA HOUSE

To-night at 9-30 p.m.
GRANT ANDERSON
REPERTORY CO.
presents
IT'S A BOY
A Farce by ... Melford.

DR. PAUL'S "VIM PILLS"

THE MOST WONDERFUL MEDECINE FOR NERVITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOSS OF MANHOOD, IS DEBILIRHOEA, LOW VITALITY, etc.. etc. Act like Magic. INVIGORATOR-Brain Power, Nerve Power, and Retentive Power. Increase Memory you will be astonished. Price Rs. 2 per Phial. Etc. Try them and S, PAUL & CO., Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, P. Extra.

To be had at:—Madhav Agency, Mohta, Dharamtola, Calcutta. & Co., Thakurdwar, Hardinge Mill Building, Girgaon; S. Roy & Co., Charni Road Jn., Grant Road, Bombay.

Paying Investment

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Jamshedpur Labour Association Corrects Misstatements

JAMSHEDPUR, June 30.

The General Council of the Labour Association, Jamshedpur, at its meeting on 24th June, held at the premises of the Association adopted the following contradiction to be published in the press:—

"With reference to Mr. S. M. Sundaram's article about Jamshedpur published in the "Bombay Chronicle", on the 19th May 1931, the Labour Association has thought it proper to state the facts in the interest of all concerned, as Mr. Sundaram's statements contain a misstatement of facts. The facts are as follows:—(1) The much-talked-of 10 and 20 per cent reduction in the wages and bonus of the covenanted hands is only a temporary measure, and there is scarcely any reason for them to claim gratitude from Labour in view of their heavy emoluments; (2) At present the average earning of an average worker has gone down by about 16 per cent, as compared with the last year's figures; (3) Several hundred workers from the permanent force have been sent away on leave, and most of them for an indefinite period too; and even remitting the house-rents for those workers sent away on leave was also refused; (4) The school fees concession enjoyed by the workers hithertoo has since has been withdrawn; (5) The house-rents for almost all Indian quarters have been enhanced by 50 per cent, and it is further rumoured that in the near future the land-tax, water tax, etc., will be abnormally increased.

These grievances have cropped up recently, and they go to swell the list of other grievances of the workers.

OUR ENTERPRISE HAS CAUSED A STIR!

We beg to announce that we decided to run TALKIES in future at the rates of silent!

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road

Box Rs. 2, Balcony Re. 1, Stalls As. 12, First As. 8, Second 4, Third As. 3.

Daily 3 shows at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinees at 3 p.m.

Mighty Drama Of Simple People And Circus Brilliance!

SEE

THE LEAP OF DEATH

through the flaming hoop!

This alone is worth the price of admission to

"4 DEVILS"

FOX FILM WITH

JANET GAYNOR

BEHIND THE SCENES—

Away from the tinsel and glamour of the arena, away from the laughter of the crowds, tragedy lurked in the lives of the dare-devil trapeze troupe known as the "4 Devils". A titanic struggle of human strength and weakness was being waged—told as only the great MURNAU, master-technician, could tell it.

It Will Give You The Thrills Of A Life Time!

LALITKALADARSH

Grant Road:—RIPON THEATRE

(Matinee Performance on every Saturday.)

SATURDAY, 4th JULY 1931 at 4 P.M.

SHIKKA-KATYAR

SUNDAY, 5th JULY 1931 at 3-30 P.M.

PUNYA-PRABHAV

"NEKJAT MARATHA" by Mr. Y. N. Tipnis will be staged in this month.

MIND YOUR Eye

Try Nature's own remedy Seller's Regd. Lotus Brand LOTUS HONEY, for all eye troubles even Cataract, etc. Safe. Sure. World-wide Reputed and Tested. BEWARE! CHEAP IMITATION. Insist on SELLER'S the only Time-Tried Brand. Don't be misled by 'Just As Good.' Of all Chemists, Descriptive Literature Free.

Obtainable at all Chemists, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, LTD., Bombay.

Amusements.

GENERAL PICTURES CORPORATION

New Indian Drama

"Nar-- Narayana"

Of Mahabharat Fame

AT

PER CINEMA

OM SATURDAY 4TH JULY

Miss VILOCHNA

Miss TARA

AND

Miss SUSHILA.

The Beautiful Trio

WILL SIMPLY ENCHANT YOU

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Show at 3 p. m.

y at 5, 7, 9 and 11.

ER CINEMA

Charni Road Junction.

THIS WEEK

THE ICAL ROMANCE SENSATION RAMON NOVARRO IN

DEVIL MAY CARE

with

MARION HARRIS & DOROTHY JORDAN.

DEVIL MAY CARE

A beautiful thrilling love story, a big spectacular drama, raised to new heights by Novarro's golden voice on the silver screen.

A METRO-GOLDWYN ALL TALKING with TECHNICOLOUR SEQUENCES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Girgaum BOMBAY.

TO HEAVY PUBLIC DEMAND

IMPERIAL

Continues one Week more

(FOURTH WEEK).

Imperial Movietone's Master Picture.

DAULAT-KA-NASHA"

(or MONEY)

ALL TALKING, SINGING & DANCING PICTURE.

Featuring Miss ZILOO & Mr. KHALIL.

LAST WEEK! — LAST CHANCE!! DAILY Three Shows at 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 P.M.

Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

COMING — NEXT — WEEK: Krishnatone's Talking Pictures. "THE LOVE"

The Famous Astrologer

Medalist and Certificate Holder from Maharajahs, Rajahs and Notables. Casting Horoscope Rs. 2 Personal consultation of one horoscope Rs. 5. In writing Rs 10. Annual life reading Rs. 5, 3 questions about futurity Re. 1. Extra question As. 8. (Birth-date and time or writing time required.) Write to, or call at, Pandit K M. Srinivasacharlu, 218, Mint Street, Madras.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Two of the Screen's Greatest Personalities Come Together in a Laugh and Thrill Hit!

MARIE DRESSLER

WALLACE BEERY

A GEORGE HILL production

DOROTHY JORDAN MARJORIE RAMBEAU

A Metro-Gold-Mayer ALL TALK ING PICTURE

Two great stars in a drama of mighty laughs mighty thrills, heart-throbs galore!

MIN AND BILL

RIALTO TALKIES TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

MORNING SHOW AT 10 A. M. on SUNDAY.

A TUNEFUL COMEDY RIOT FOR EVERYBODY.

Spectacularly produced and superbly acted by a Great cast.

DeSYLVA, BROWN and HENDERSON'S

FOX MOVIETONE SUCCESSOR TO "SUNNY SIDE UP"

JUST IMAGINE

WITH EL BRENDEL FOX PICTURE

MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN, JOHN GARRICK, MARJORIE WHITE & FRANK ALBERTSON.

TO-DAY

COMMENCES

RANJIT FILM COMPANY'S

RINGING ROMANCE

Prince Charming

ADventurous throbing with human emotions, adventurous episodes and unique thrills

A medieval romance of a roaming Prince

Featuring:

SHANTA KUMARI and E. BILLIMORIA

Time, 5, 7, 9, & 11 SATURDAY & SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW at 3 P. M.

West-End Cinema

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVAL.

July 3.

Rajputana, Jack, London.

DEPARTURES.

July 4.

Ranpura, Furlong, London.
Steel Engineer, Evans, Calcutta.
Hatkhola, Pitcairn, Calcutta.
Alipore, Lyndon, Kobe.
Tokiwa Maru, Itani, Kobe.
Silverlarch, Thomson, New York

LOADING.

July 3.

Steamer Mundra for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Ranpura:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English Mail steamer Ranpura, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karoa, is expected to arrive here to-day at about (8 a.m.) from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Steel Engineer:—The M M Coy's steamer Steel Engineer, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Alipore, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Hatkhola, will sail to-day fom Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Tokiwa Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tokiwa Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Silverlarch:—The Volkart Bros. steamer Silverlarch, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 3.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—12 cases cuttle fish, N P Master & Co.; 15 bales woollen carpets, A Azizulla; 37 cwts. Ind. chutney, T Nowroji; 750 cwts. condiments, D D Framjee & Co.; 1 case sandalwood dust; Thos. Cook & Sons; 6 bales animal skin, Cox and Kings Ltd., 35 balos animal skin, Grindley & Co.

S S Ranpura for Port Said:—10 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Juffa:—18 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For New York:—6 bales animal skin, M M & Co.

For London:—9 bales animal skin, MM & Co.

S S Mundra for London:—4,000 cws. linseed oil cakes, 6,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy & Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Steel Bros.

For Middlesborough:—2,500 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.

For Haure:—3,000 cwts. linseed, K Devchand & Co.; 900 cwts. mustard seed, T S Thadani & Sons; 200 cwts. mustard seed, S M Rajgor & Co.; 2,002 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.; 120 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Silverlarch for Marseilles:—125 cwts. gum olibonum, E. Virji & Co.

S S Genoa for Genoa:—1,500 cwts. castor seed, 3,000 cwts. groundnuts, 1,000 cwts. linseed, K Devchand & Co.; 1,500 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Warfield for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 2,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw, B M Kherver.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 1,300 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, V Morarji.

For Moji:—1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 3.

S S Silverlarch, Agents, Volkart Bros, from Los Angeles:—100 bales cotton; 45,000 cases kerosene, 3,000 pcs. lumber; 715 bags soda ash; 837 drums dresel oil.

From New Orleans:—47 cases truck parts.

From New York:—500 bales newspaper; 82 cases playing cards; 19 cases medicine; 27 cases auto parts; 12 drums lub. oil; 184 drums dye-stuff; 69 coils copper wire.

From Houston:—5,123 bales cotton.

From Galvestan:—1,896 bales cotton.

From Alexandria:—1,825 bales cotton.

San Francisco:—94 cases spring; 350 drums lub. oil.

S S Badarpur, Agents, B. Shell Oil Co., from Rangoon:—1020824 gallons kerosene oil in bulk; 777427 gallons benzine in bulk; 280 cks. kerosene oil; 1943 cks. lub. oil; 94 cks. mineral turpentine; 50 cases paraffin wax; 700 tin match wax.

S S Steel Engineer, Agents, M M & Co.; from New York:—400 bales newspaper; 440 bales cotton goods remnants; 170 bales old clothing; 42 cases playing cards; 471 cases oats; 140 cases rubber goods; 28 cases soap; 81 cases graphite; 73 cases batteries; 100 cases flake litharge; 492 cases tyres; 31 cases medicine; 75 cases chrome scrap; 10 cases wire; 966 bundles pipes; 260 cases disamtled motor cars; 35 cases wheat flakes; 60 cases leather ends; 520 cases auto parts; 1608 drums lub. oil; 220 drums lub. grease; 30 drums paraffin wax; 65 drums petroleum jelly.

From Philadelphia:—49 bales scrap leather; 10 cases auto parts 25 cases soap; 41 cases medicins; 50 cases gas mantles; 1286 drums lub. oil.

S S Genoa, Agents, M. Italiana from Genoa:—750 bags almonds; 68 cases wine; 43 cases vermouth; 35 cases mineral water; 583 cases art silk yarn; 49 cases cotton art silk goods; 25 cases quick silver; 20 cases gelatine; 18 cases paper; 250 cases milk; 100 cases tiles; 24 cases slates; 60 cases cotton goods; 36 drums dyes; 20 drums chemicals.

From Naples:—27 cases mocorom; 91 cases preserves; 55 cases art silk yarns.

From Aden:—50 bags dugro; 11 bags almonds; 70 bales cotton.

THE PATIALA SCHEME.

(Continued from page 8.)

futile. It is an elementary proposition, that under a Federal Constitution there is a distribution of power among co-ordinate authorities. Under a unitary form of Government such as that which exists in the United Kingdom there is the concentration of the strength of the State in the hands of one visible sovereign power, namely, Parliament, while under a Federal Government there is a distribution of the power of the State amongst the three co-ordinate bodies—namely, legislature, executive and judiciary. The authority of the judiciary is most powerful as is evident from the experience of the United States of America. In no other country has greater skill been expended on constituting an august and impressive national tribunal. There is no reason to believe why an independent judiciary would not function in this country. There is equally no reason to suppose that the people in India are wanting in the spirit of legality which is an essential qualification of federalism. The Judges who have graced the High Court benches in India and also of the Privy Council undoubtedly inspire confidence that the Federal Supreme Court can discharge its functions fearlessly, skilfully, intelligently and with impartiality.

A FALLACY.

The sixth objection is that the Federal Constitution will gradually extend its authority in matters outside the scope of the Federal Government. This objection is vitiated by the fallacy of the ambiguous middle. The ruler of Patiala forgets that the question of residuary powers does not arise so far as the States are concerned under the present scheme. The States are connected with the Federal constitution only for certain limited purposes. This is the great defect of the present proposal. Residuary powers over the States are not to vest in the Federal Government. Paramount power over the State is also not delegated to federal government. In the face of these facts this objection is groundless. Comparison with colonial federal history is also out of place. In the federations of Australia, Canada and South Africa the question of residuary powers was beset with various difficulties, and these powers have, to a large extent, influenced the Constitutions in those dominions. As the States are placed under the paramountcy of a Viceroy and as residuary powers over them are never to be delegated to the Federal Government the Princes at any rate have no cause to complain.

A SUPREME COURT NECESSARY

We have dealt so far with the objections of ruler of Patiala to the Federal Scheme The note contains certain generalisations which are utterly unwarranted. Patiala complains that there would be conflicts between a State and a State, between a State and British India, and between a State and federal authority. Such conflicts are not unusual in the units of other federations, and the only remedy to do away with such conflicts is the machinery of the Supreme Court. There is also no justification to hold that the conflicts would be of an unprecedented character. Patiala says that a federation is a radical innovation. Undoubtedly it is. He further adds that it subverts the very basis of well tried and time honoured institutions of the States. If by this he means the institution of unadulterated autocracy in the States we do not wish to demur to his statement. Autocracy was time-honoured and well tried when darkness prevailed all round. Under the searchlight of democracy and self-determination this time-honoured institution is bound to disappear. The very three authorities referred to by Patiala point to one certain result, namely, the total annihilation of autocracy before the rising tide of democracy.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY.

Undoubtedly wiser people have found remedies within the range of practical politics for the preservation of the time-honoured institution of monarchy even under a federal constitution. If a ruler surrenders autocracy, establishes responsible Government in his State, such a State can become a prominent unit of any federation. But there is no room for divine right to misrule people under any constitution to any Prince in the present times. Federation has really no fears for any prince who reads the signs of the times aright and who determines to rule as a constitutional monarch.

AUM

The Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd.

Head Office: "UNIVERSAL BUILDINGS," MADRAS.

ANNOUNCEMENT

It is hereby notified for the information of all our Certificate and Bondholders of the above-said Association that the Drawings relating to the Donation Certificates will be held on the 15th of July, 1931, whereas those relating to the Donation Bonds will be held on the 31st of July, 1931. Since the Lists for the said Drawings will be closed on the 5th and 15th of July, 1931 respectively, all the Certificate and Bondholders will remit all their instalments either to the Association or its Bankers before the above-said dates in order to make themselves eligible to participate in the Drawings to be held on the above-said dates.

Madras, H. VENKATESAIAH,
30th May Secretary.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

PATIENTS suffering from weakness or other troubles brought about by excesses or any other reason and disappointed with numerous high-sounding advertisements of Patent Medicines from Vaidyas Hakims and Doctors are invited to try my Special treatments. Special individual attention. GUARANTEED Cure for those taking my Special Treatments according to my instructions. No restrictions about diet, etc.

A number of completely disappointed Patients already cured and enjoying true life. Every case treated as Confidential. See personally or write:—

VAIDYARAJ JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER

GUJRATI ASSTT. GALAWADI BOMBAY 4.

SPECIALIST IN SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, WEAKNESSES of all NATURE and other private diseases of both the sexes, etc.

1 A COLUMN OF Used Car BARGAINS

Bentley Sports Tourer Rs. 3,500/-

Dodge Two Seater Rs. 2,500/-

Standard All Weather Rs. 1,750/-

Lancia Two Seater Rs. 5,000/-

Fiat Two Seater Rs. 2,500/-

INDO AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., 64, Hughes Road, BOMBAY.

Dr. N. L. Burman

Hydrocele Expert (Balaji Road, Surat)

RADICALLY CURES

HYDROCELE

Without Operation

In 15 minutes at one sitting Will be seen in Bombay On dates 27th JUNE to 4th JULY

Consultation fee Rs. 5/-

Time: 9 to 12 & 4 to 6 p.m.

Address:— Hararwala Building, Golpitha, BOMBAY 4

GOD-GIFTED WONDERFUL AMULET.

HYSTERIA KAVACH

A sure remedy for Hysteria, epilepsy, tremor, catalepsy and syncope. 2 oz. Oil and Kavach Rs. 12/-

MUKHERJEE BROTHERS. Post Box No. 21, Dacca (Bengal)

PILES BALM

Price per tin Rs. 2-8 only.

A sure external remedy for all kinds of piles. Pain and bleeding stopped in 24 hours. Tested and certified by sufferers and eminent doctors. Dr. BELIRAM, MEMBER, PUNJAB MEDICAL COUNCIL, writes: Used all drugs and medicines without use. Your PILES BALM alone gave complete cure within one week and there is no rival to it.

PILES BALM DEPOT. Vizagapatam, (Madras, Presy.).

MIRACULOUS CURE. and WONDERFUL REVELATIONS IN YOGISM AND PHYSIOGNOMY.

1. Complete Life-Reading and Future predicted with astounding accuracy.
2. Questions wonderfully and precisely answered.
3. All Chronic and incurable diseases and miseries radically cured.
4. Photo of any person dead or alive miraculously revealed.

Consult the world renowned:— PROF. R. A. GILL, Either personally or by correspondence.

Charges:—Rs. 5, for 4 questions.

Address:—Room No. 2 All-India Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay 7.

Time:—8—12, 3—7.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country. J7

REG. NO. B 1351.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1931.

Year Of Stress & Strife Through Simla Glasses.

—:o:—

"INFLUENTIAL LEADERS OF OPINION" WHO COULD NOT CHECK THE MARCH

ALARM IN LONDON MONEY MARKET.

BUREAUCRATIC LAWLESSNESS FINDS NO PLACE IN ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

(BY MAIL).

SIMLA, July 2.

The official report for India 1929-30 prepared "by Officers of the Bureau of public information under the control of its Directors" is published to-day. Normally, the report was due sometime in January 1931. The delay of six months is explained by the 'Authors' who point out that "this account of the outstanding features of the politics of British India during the year ending with the month of March 1930, is being written late in the following autumn, and, already looking back upon that period through the dust of the crowded and dramatic developments that have since intervened it seems strangely remote; by the time these words are read, a fresh series of happenings of even greater importance will have been interposed, and such contemporary interest as the political Chapters of these volumes have had in the past will be, on this occasion, singularly small. Thus, the rapid march of events having deprived this portion of our Report of much of its more immediate journalistic significance, and removed it further into the realm of pure history, we shall devote less space to it than usual, and take the opportunity instead, of expanding some of our other chapters by incorporating material which has not recently received so much attention."

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

Reviewing some of the outstanding events of the year the report mentions the existence of the Statutory Commission, its composition and activities and the reaction which it has provoked have profoundly influenced the whole situation. Allusion is made to Lord Irwin's announcement after his return from England stating explicitly that the ultimate and logical goal of Indian political aspirations is the attainment of Dominion Status and the declaration that after the Statutory Commission's report a Round Table Conference would be held. "The reception of this announcement in India was at first encouraging and on the 2nd of November the more prominent of the political leaders who had refused to co-operate with the Statutory Commission as well as representatives of practically every other group, put their signatures to a manifesto which, it was hoped, indicated their intention to co-operate in the settlement of India's political problems. But during the next two months a variety of factors had conspired to alter this more genial atmosphere, and by the end of December a considerable proportion of the politically-minded classes was again committed to the policy of boycott and non-co-operation. Most of the moderate politicians, however approved the Viceroy's declaration, and despite subsequent developments have remained convinced that the interests of India can best be served by co-operation rather than obstruction. The opposition was mainly represented by the Congress, and at the annual session held in Lahore towards the end of December, resolutions were passed in favour of complete independence for India and of immediate preparation for a campaign of civil disobedience. From that time onwards there was a steady deterioration in the political atmosphere, and by the end of March it was clear that the Congress intended to pursue a programme of mass disobedience to the law. The signal for the campaign was given when Mr. Gandhi, who had been armed with dictatorial powers by the Working Committee of the Congress, started his march to the sea in order to defy the salt laws."

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

Describing the work accomplished in the Central Legislature the report refers to the controversy over the Public Safety Bill which was ruled out of order by the President but was given the force of law by Lord Irwin's Ordinance. Several other measures, according to the report, such as Trades Disputes Bill, caused considerable tension during the earlier part of the year, and the situation was further complicated during the summer by a resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Congress Party, calling upon its representatives in the legislatures to resign their seats as a protest against the Viceroy's decision to prolong the life of the Assembly beyond its normal term—a decision which was based on the undesirability of requiring the electorate to return fresh representatives at a time when the issue of the Statutory Commission's Report was shortly expected. It was at once apparent that a considerable number of Congressmen, remembering the state of isolation to which their party had been reduced by their boycott of the legislatures from 1921 to 1923, did not consider the postponement of the dissolution an adequate reason for resigning. But it was not until the 26th of July, when the Working Committee of the party decided to defer the whole question until after the plenary meeting of the Congress in December, that the uncertainty whether the Autumn session of the Assembly would contain its full complement of members was finally removed. The tranquility of this session was disturbed by the controversy over the Hunger Strike Bill and by the death of one of the hunger strikers while the Bill was under discussion. And in January, after the Congress had met at Lahore, the step to which considerable opposition had been advanced during the summer was adopted and 27 (seven of whom, however, sought and obtained re-election afterwards) members of the Assembly resigned. But despite the absence of the more active and extreme section of the opposition, the atmosphere of the spring session was far from genial, and the passage of the Cotton Textile Industry (Protection) Bill, which was alleged by many of its opponents to represent the enforcement upon India of Imperial Preference in violation of the spirit of the Fiscal Convention resulted in the resignation of certain members of the Nationalist Party headed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.

A FEATURE OF THE YEAR.

A feature of the year was that communal riots were very much less frequent while there was a conspicuous increase in the activities of the terrorists and in demonstrations of popular sympathy towards them personally—if not towards their methods. Mention Mention is made of the Assembly bomb outrage at the conclusion of the passage of the Trades Disputes Bill and of the proceedings of the Lahore Conspiracy Case in which Bhagat Singh and Dutt were involved. "The course of the proceedings in the Lahore case, the death from hunger strike of one of the accused, and the professed solicitude of the accused regarding the treatment of prisoners convicted for offences of a political nature, all combined to attract attention and enlist popular sympathy. The more prominent of the accused were exalted into national heroes, "Days" and demonstrations were celebrated in their honour, impassioned speeches were delivered in their praise, and at public meetings audiences were urged to follow the example of those who had been found guilty of the Assembly outrage. Similar celebrations were held in honour of criminals who had died on the gallows in the past for crimes committed for political purposes, and certain sections of the Press persisted in extolling their virtues. As a result, a very strong impetus was given to the terrorist movement, especially among the student and ex-student classes, and the number of those who actually engaged in terrorist plots much increased, being probably greater at the end of the year than at any previous time, while the number of potential recruits was almost unlimited. Moreover a large and growing section of the public is ceasing to regard assassination for political objects with horror, and although the outward results of the many influences operating to encourage revolutionary crime were not fully apparent until after the close of the year, a number of outrages and attempted outrages occurred, especially in Bengal and the Punjab. Of these the most daring was the attempt made on the 23rd of December to wreck the train in which H. E. The Viceroy was returning to Delhi."

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The report passes on to review Indian Financial situation and it is pointed out that the anxiety about the constitutional future of India began to dominate the London market for Indian securities. The press campaign had made the British public unusually alert to the possible implications of the resolutions of the Lahore Congress relating to the repudiation of debts. The resolution attracted comparatively little notice in India but coming as it did shortly after the attempt to wreck the Viceregal train outside Delhi, it caused considerable alarm in the stock exchanges in London. Indian sterling securities suffered a further drop; a tendency was manifested by investors to sell securities in India and remove the proceeds out of the country and invest their capital abroad. The result was a serious sympathetic decline in the price of rupee securities, principally the longer dated loans of the Government of India. The India Office intervened by announcing its intention not to allow this state of affairs to arise in India as a result of the resolution on repudiation of debts. The gradual return of confidence was considerably encouraged by the Budget at the end of the year under review when it was claimed that Indian commerce, industry and finance had withstood the difficulties of the time with success.

The chapter on politics in detail contains relevant extracts from the proceedings of the Central Legislature with regard to Trades Disputes Bill, Public Safety Bill, Sarda Bill and also a summary of the political tendencies manifested at the Lahore Congress and concludes as follows:—

MAHATMA'S CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT.

"Mr. Gandhi, despite the fact that a few weeks after the meeting of the Congress at Lahore he had pronounced India unfit for civil disobedience, had changed his mind—for reasons which we do not propose to analyse—and on the 12th of March, he formally initiated the movement by setting out in procession from Ahmedabad to the sea to break the salt laws Thus by the end of the period under review, the high hopes which had been aroused by the constructive act of statesmanship of the previous October had sunk low, and although there remained many eminent and influential leaders of opinion who wholeheartedly deplored the action which Mr. Gandhi had elected to take, they had no effectual means of checking it, or of rallying to their support the immense number of reasonable men who viewed the inauguration of Civil Disoverience with misgivings."

The value of the remaining chapters which relate to Agricultural industry, communications, commerce, finance, health and education, advancement of science etc., is to be gathered by the abundance of statistical extracts on various aspects of these chapters. Altogether the book is about 500 pages and there are illustrations and diagrams larger in number than in any previous year. The volume is priced at Rs. 2/4/0. A noteworthy feature is that whereas in previous years the authorship went to the Director of Public Information this year it has gone to "Officers of the Bureau of Public Information under the control of the Director of Public Information."—A. P.

POLICE UNEARTH CONSPIRACY IN NAWSHAHRA

—:o:—

Alleged Attempt To Wreck Trains

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, July 3.

Police, in Nawshahra have unearthed a conspiracy. According to a report in the "Tribune," telegraph wires were cut between Nawshahra Railway Station and Kaira and iron pegs were fixed in the intervening space afforded by the joint of two iron rails. The obstacles, if unremoved, would have caused derailment of the train. A poster in Urdu warning Government that revolution had set in, was found in the adjoining field. Police officials rushed to the spot and started investigation. As a result of the enquiry, it is said that a conspiracy has been unearthed. Three persons have been arrested, two of whom, it is said figured as prosecution witnesses in several cases against Congressmen during the Civil Disobedience Movement.

RUSSIAN TIMBER FOR AUSTRALIA?

Strong Feeling Aroused.

LONDON, July 2.

Canberra.—Strong feelings have been aroused in Australia by reports that Russia might attempt to divert to Australia timber which other countries have banned, and which is said to be produced by convict lumbermen. Government is determined to take strong measures and the Minister of Trade, Mr. Forde, has announced that if an attempt is made to land Russian timber, the Australian Government will demand securities of ten shillings per hundred superficial feet until the Tariff Board is able to enquire into the necessity of imposing the anti-dumping duty.—Reuter.

ELECTIONS & ALTERNATIVE VOTE

Govt. Suffer Another Defeat

LONDON, July 2.

Government had another reverse in the House of Lords, this evening, when representation of the People Bill, dealing with electoral matters and introducing the principle of alternative vote was considered in the Committee. An amendment moved by a Conservative restricting the use of alternative vote at elections to the boroughs of London (except the city of London) and the boroughs elsewhere having a population exceeding 200,000 was carried against Government by 80 votes to 29.—Reuter.

OPENING GOSHALA AT WAI

Malaviyaji On Cow Protection

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, July 2.

Large crowds assembled at Wai to witness the opening ceremony of the new building of Bhageshwar Goshala on the 22nd ultimo. Pandit Malaviyaji performed the opening ceremony. Nearly 50 leaders of the town and Satara District had assembled there, among whom was the distinguished guest, Mr. N.C. Kelkar.

Pandit Malaviyaji said: "We have been gifted with two mothers: the Mata and Go-Mata. Let us, therefore, keep cows and rear them. They are the givers of plenty." Then he paid tribute to the good work that Shri Chounde Maharaj has done in this field of cow-protection: and also gave due credit to Sheth Bhagoji Keer for his part in the erection of the new buildings. The foundation-stone of the building was laid by Mahatma Gandhi in 1926.

REBEL ACTIVITIES IN BU[illegible]

RANGOON, July 2.

49 persons surrendered on 1st July in Prome from where two murders are also reported not connected with rebels. Pegu reports that a party of 60 armed rebels attacked two villages on the Pegu river on the night of 30th June. Two villagers were killed, some guns seized and a bungalow was burnt.

A dacoity is reported from Tharrawaddy where villagers resisted and killed a dacoit by shooting him.

VILLAGERS RAIDED.

In Thayetmyo rebels attacked a village South of Allanmyo on 27th June and looted a headman's house. Dacoities are also reported from Henzada and Insein. In the latter place 50 rebels armed with 28 guns raided a village collecting 500 rupees but none was wounded.—A.P.

TEAR GAS FOR CROWDS IN INDIA

Suggestion For Use Rejected

"AFTER MOST CAREFUL CONSIDERATION," SAYS BENN.

LONDON, July 2.

A suggestion that tear gas should be used for the dispersal of crowds in India was made in the Commons. Mr. Benn replied that Government had rejected the suggestion after the most careful consideration.—Reuter.

A CLASH WITH DACOITS

Police Officer And Constable Injured.

CHINSURAH, July 2.

A police officer and two constables received serious injuries during clash with three armed dacoits on Sunday night at a village named Kodalia. The police party acting on the information lay in ambush, and attacked the dacoits who were armed with daggers. A member of the gang was also injured. All have been admitted to the Chinsurah Imambara Hospital. All the three raiders were secured.—A.P.

FRANCE'S NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAMME.

Reparations In Kind From Germany

LONDON, July 2.

Paris—The Senate, by 269 votes to 35, adopted a Bill authorising credits for the naval building programme in 1931-32 and followed the lead of the Chamber in accepting the capital ship principle only pending the Government report on the type of warship best suited to outclass the Deutschalnd

REPARATIONS IN KIND.

The Minister of Marine said that he had proposed to Germany to hand over two Deutschalnds to France as reparations in kind and so avoid an armaments competition.—Reuter.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

Efforts To Stop Sale Of Foreign Cloth

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 1.

Rao Bahadur Hanmanthram Ramnath, President, City Municipality and President, Merchants' Association—had called a meeting of the members of the Merchants' Association and the members of the Boycott Committee on the evening of 29th June in the Municipal Hall. The object was to consider the question of stopping the sale of foreign cloth. The meeting was well attended by the representatives of both the sides.

The meeting after discussing the matter at length ended without coming to any conclusion.

REPRESSIVE POLICY OF BHORE STATE CONDEMNED.

Under the auspices of the Poona City Congress Committee a meeting was held on Monday to protest against the repressive policy adopted by the Bhore State. The meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. N. V. Gadgil. Prominent among those who attended were Sjt. Shinde, Senapati Bapat Sjt. Keshavrao Jedhe, Balukaka, Kanitkar and others.

Then Mr. D. Gupte explained the actual situation at Bhore and moved the following resolution:—

This meeting strongly protests against the sentence passed on Mr. Potnis, the leader of the Bhore State's Subject Conference. Also this meeting protests against the haste made in case of Mr. Potnis in view of the Peace Talk going on between the Bhore State Government and the Bhore State Subject Conferences.

POONA WOMEN'S COUNCIL MEETING.

The meeting of the Poona Women's Council was held on 27th June under the presidentship of Mrs. Dastoor.

Mrs. Gorden, Mrs. Moses; Miss Nawalker; Mrs. Kulkarni, Mrs. Ranade and other prominent women from Poona attended.

At the outset a resolution of condolence at the death of Mrs. Tata was passed.

Then Manibai Sukhlanker addressed the meeting on the Lahore Women Conference and the position of women.

MORE VOLUNTEERS TO MORVI ...

Second Batch Arrested

TAKEN TO UNKNOWN DESTINATION.

(From Our Correspondent).

VANKANER, July 3.

A second party consisting of 16 volunteers under Mr. Amritlal Revashanker, reached Morvi yesterday afternoon. The police formed a cordon. Volunteers who disobeyed the order against entry, were arrested and taken by motor to a destination unknown. The Superintendent threateningly asked the volunteers not to make noise, otherwise the police would beat them.

Mr. Amritlal was taken in a separate motor.

Shreemati Shardaben reached Morvi yesterday, but was denied entrance. She wanted to see Mr. Goradia Dewan, but instead of Mr. Goradia, Councillor, Mr. Mulvantrai Baxi, came to the station and asked her what she wanted.

She expressed a desire to see her husband Fulchand Shah. But Mr. Baxi refused it.

Asked where Mr. Fulchand and the volunteers were, Mr. Baxi professed ignorance, but assured her that her husband was alright. A Bombay Press Representative wired to the State Council requesting permission to enter Morvi for purposes of getting correct information. Mr. Baxi instead of giving direct reply, poured out resentment at the reports published by Bombay papers.

The "War Council" yesterday decided to send volunteers daily, till Congress work is allowed without interference. The third batch reaches Morvi to-day. It is reported that the first batch of volunteers were taken to Tikar desert.

WADHWAN WAKES UP.

(From Our Correspondent)

WADHWAN, July 1.

Public lectures are now held here and this city has begun to be active after a long time. Sjt. Kirchand Kothari delivered a lecture on "The Truce and our Duty" on the 28th ultimo, when the attendance was good. Criticisms were made about defects of Municipal administration and water scarcity.

A committee is appointed of respectable citizens to propagate anti-liquor movement and the public expects an early beginning.

The motor service between this place and Wadhwan Camp packs too many passengers and there are no regular timings for their starting. The authorities might well look into this matter early.

The water scarcity problem too should be solved as early as possible because the public has to suffer much.

AGRARIAN DISTRESS IN ANDHRA.

Satyagraha Against Enhanced Rates.

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, June 30.

The Andhra Desa is faced with a serious agrarian crisis. This is the consequence of the Madras Government's rejection of the report of the Economic Inquiry Committee on resettlement in the Godaveri and Kistna Districts. The Government seems to be determined to proceed with the levy of enhanced rates.

A resolution was moved in the Andhra Ryots' Conference Condemning the decision of the Government. After a heated debate, it was agreed to appoint a Committee to devise all means and take the necessary steps to get the imposition cancelled, failing which a No-tax Campaign will be launched.

ENGLAND-KARACHI FLIGHT ABANDONED.

KARACHI, July 3.

A Baghdad message received here states that Captain Stack and Mr. J.R. Chaplain, who arrived there on Tuesday night, have abandoned their flight to Karachi having apparently been delayed.—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson dined with the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah on Thursday the 2nd July.

"MEMORABLE SESSION"

DR. ANSARI ON FARIDPUR CONFEREN[illegible]

Rowdyism Fails

FARIDPUR, Jun[illegible]

Dr. M. A. Ansari in b[illegible] the proceedings of the Conf[illegible] to a close said that the [illegible] of the Conference at Farid[illegible] had been a memorable one, more so, as this was their first meeting after the failure of the Simla negotiations. The session would be a landmark in history, because it was here that they had taken up the challenge of their rivals. "We say to our rivals," said Dr. Ansari, "because you go to the Round Table Conference through special favour, because you are now in the counsel of the authorities, you do not represent the Moslem community. It is we—Nationalist Moslems, who truly represent the vas[illegible] majority of Mahomedans thro[illegible] India. The official pa[illegible] not save you long; [illegible] fall is near. You d[illegible] sent any body ex[illegible] selves and your m[illegible] voice you echo."

Dr. Ansari made a po[illegible] ference to the alleged [illegible] at breaking up the Conf[illegible] opponents who, he said, [illegible] sorted to all the tricks [illegible] trade, which had become [illegible] now.

He concluded his observ[illegible] appealing to the delegates as[illegible] bled to carry on the message [illegible] the conference to the remote[illegible] part of the province.

The Conference closed its session amidst cries of Allah Ho Akbar.'

Dr. Ansari was then welcomed on behalf of the Munic[illegible]pality, District Congress Committee, Students' Associations and Women's Association in the compound of the local Town Hall. He made a joint reply thanking these bodies.—Associated Press.

RAILWAY BOARD & RETRENCHMENT.

Dewan Chamanlal's Views

PROTEST AGAINST IGNORING RY. UNION'S SUGGESTIONS.

LAHORE, July 2.

"I am not without hope that when the public realises the full implications of what the workers on Railways are up against, it will insist on supporting them in obtaining an impartial [illegible] tion of their case by a B[illegible] Conciliation, provided [illegible] pressly to meet such a conf[illegible] as has now arisen under the [illegible] Disputes Act," writes Dewan Chamanlal in the course of a lengthy statement to the press.

He condemns the Railway Board's attitude towards the railway workers, and points out that the appointment of a Labour member has not mitigated the hardships of workers. 35,000 workers have been brought under retrenchment, effecting an alleged net saving on all railways of one and one-third crores. 35,000 more are due to be discharged making a total of 70,000. He says the Railway Board has ignored the suggestions of Railway Unions aiming at substantial savings and at the same time obviating the necessity of reducing workers' wages or discharging a single man. There are, for instance, 115 officers on the North Western Railway under the divisional scheme which has been abandoned by all civilised countries. The discharge of these officers under reorganisation would have meant ten lakhs' annual savings and halving of other 200 high officials' salary would have saved extra ten lakhs annually. If the Railway Unions' suggestions were carried out, net annual savings of 70 lakhs a year would have been made, that is to say, nearly four times the amount saved by starving 10,000 families.

Then again on an average, 27,000 workers retire annually after putting in 30 years' service, and about 3,000 are discharged or die or resign from service. Retrenchment could have been spared over two years, and the required saving effected without necessity of turning out any workers from his employment.—A.P.

Edited by SYED ABD[illegible]H BRELVI, and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.